

AUCTION RESULTS *

JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION
COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY
Part XVIII



NUMISMATIC AMERICAN HISTORY

MEDALS STRUCK FOR PRESENTATION
TO NORTH AMERICAN FIRST PEOPLES

Canada

The United States of America

MAY 22, 2007

Stack's

123 West 57th Street • New York, NY

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Stack's suggests that you employ not only prices realized but also other readily available sources of information in establishing numismatic market value.

***These prices include the 15% Buyer's Fee.**

LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE
1	555.00	44	1,840.00	81	6,855.00	132	3,755.00
2	485.00	45	1,495.00	86	17.50	133	1,495.00
3	862.50	46	1,540.00	89	24,900.00	134	920.00
4	747.50	47	1,955.00	90	10,500.00	135	747.50
5	862.50	48	2,185.00	91	862.50	136	1,550.00
6	4,550.00	49	4,600.00	92	920.00	137	862.50
7	562.50	50	2,300.00	93	18,400.00	138	575.00
8	862.50	51	920.00	94	862.50	139	22,250.00
9	3,475.00	52	9,500.00	95	11,500.00	140	13,550.00
10	4,512.50	53	19,550.00	96	9,755.00	141	920.00
11	3,225.00	54	1,495.00	98	862.50	142	920.00
12	2,550.00	55	1,840.00	99	2,550.00	143	2,765.00
13	2,765.00	56	546.25	100	25,000.00	144	920.00
14	2,300.00	57	862.50	101	1,445.00	145	13,800.00
15	7,000.00	58	575.00	102	1,092.50	146	632.50
16	1,265.00	59	5,150.00	103	920.00	147	34,500.00
17	920.00	60	69,000.00	104	575.00	148	920.00
18	14,575.00	61	4,025.00	105	13,800.00	149	1,610.00
19	6,325.00	62	977.50	106	10,350.00	150	29,900.00
20	6,000.00	63	69,000.00	107	632.50	151	2,760.00
21	6,000.00	64	1,380.00	108	1,092.50	152	1,840.00
22	3,450.00	65	29,900.00	109	920.00	153	18,400.00
23	6,900.00	66	31,050.00	110	690.00	154	21,850.00
24	7,475.00	67	805.00	111	27,600.00	155	2,300.00
25	9,775.00	68	1,092.50	112	747.50	156	1,725.00
26	2,550.00	69	19,550.00	113	690.00	157	31,050.00
27	2,550.00	70	10,425.00	114	19,550.00	158	1,955.00
28	1,840.00	71	747.50	115	862.50	159	17,250.00
29	855.00	72	977.50	117	1,495.00	160	10,350.00
30	747.50	73	747.50	118	17,250.00	161	17,250.00
31	855.00	74	517.50	119	632.50	162	1,035.00
32	2,530.00	75	862.50	120	517.50	163	1,955.00
33	1,380.00	76	12,650.00	121	40,250.00	164	2,000.00
34	2,380.00	77	517.50	122	1,250.00	165	3,225.00
35	2,760.00	78	9,200.00	123	862.50	166	5,175.00
36	1,840.00	79	920.00	124	1,380.00	167	2,760.00
37	1,475.00	80	1,610.00	125	1,725.00	168	2,875.00
38	690.00	81	25,300.00	126	1,495.00	169	4,512.50
39	747.50	82	1,150.00	127	19,550.00	170	3,450.00
40	13,350.00	83	690.00	128	19,550.00	171	74,750.00
41	1,925.00	84	1,925.00	129	517.50	172	2,000.00
42	25,300.00	85	3,775.00	130	32,200.00	173	299.00
43	14,950.00	86	690.00	131	16,100.00		



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JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY Part XVIII



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MEDALS STRUCK FOR PRESENTATION TO NORTH AMERICAN FIRST PEOPLES

Canada

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FRONT COVER

*The flag illustrated is the "Powell Standard,"
National Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse
(First City Troop), circa 1797. Image courtesy
of "The Museum of the First Troop,
Philadelphia City Calvary."*

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part XVIII

Tuesday Afternoon, May 22, 2007

3:00 P.M. Sharp

Lots 1-173

Lot Viewing — New York City

Monday, May 14, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Friday, May 18, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Tuesday, May 15, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Monday, May 21, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Wednesday, May 16, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Tuesday, May 22, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.

Thursday, May 17, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Lots will be available for viewing at the above times at our offices at 123 West 57th Street, NY.

Auction Lot pick-up: Lots will be available after 12:00 P.M. on
Wednesday, May 23, 2007 at our offices at 123 West 57th Street, NY.

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Lawrence R. Stack — Michael J. Hodder

REMEMBERING JOHN J. FORD, JR.

By Q. David Bowers

Larry Stack suggested that I share some memories of John J. Ford, Jr., for the present catalogue. If I were to give even a basic commentary on my experiences with John over the years, a *book* would be in order! That said, here are some brief notes:

I first met John in the early 1950s. I had known him by reputation from the New Netherlands Coin Company catalogues, of which I had a full set, plus his interesting but all too infrequent contributions to *The Coin Collector's Journal* (Wayte Raymond), and a short-lived column for *The Numismatist*. Then there was his own publication, *Numisma*, published in fits and starts, to the disappointment of readers who would have been delighted to get a copy in the mail every week. Only 27 issues were printed from 1954 to 1960. John impressed me as being extremely intelligent, finding just about any coin fascinating, and always eager to learn more.

Often, he would tell me anecdotes from his life. Later, he wanted me to write his biography. I still have several reels of untranscribed tape interviews that were intended for this purpose. Perhaps someday the aforementioned book will become a reality, or I will offer ideas to someone else desiring to do so. I expected that half the fun would have been having John edit it, and also arguing with John that you *just cannot say that in print* about Dealer X, Y, or Z! John was very outspoken in his opinions. Nincompoops and idiots abounded in the coin trade, he said. Much of this was simply his way of expressing things, for the next thing I knew, he and Simpleton Dealer A would be enjoying a nice dinner together. Such things are part of the persona of JJF and can be recalled by just about anyone who knew him. He could really be a teddy bear, kind and generous. Once he showed me a rare and valuable early manuscript. I admired it, whereupon he said, "It's yours. Wayte Raymond gave it to me, and I give it to you."

Beginning in numismatics as a teenager in the 1930s, he seemingly absorbed every piece of knowledge that came his way, and remembered most of the coins. He related that as an avid reader, he learned die varieties of colonial coins from Crosby (1875) and Miller-Ryder, medals from Betts, and Indian

peace medals from the Raymond catalogue of the W.W.C. Wilson collection, and other sources. Particularly great opportunities for profit were pattern coins as described in the Adams-Woodin text. He made the rounds of New York City and other dealers, sometimes going by train to Philadelphia, cherry-picking varieties that other dealers did not recognize. Interest in such pieces was virtually nonexistent in most of the commercial sector. He would then take his finds to Wayte Raymond, a leading figure in the hobby for many years, a gentleman, sort of a numismatic Sherlock Holmes. Raymond preferred to stay in one of his two offices in New York City (a private one plus, in another location, one within Scott's Stamp and Coin Company, later the headquarters of New Netherlands). Raymond, possessing great interest in rare varieties and having a strong clientele, was a ready customer for John's treasures. Abe Kosoff, up and coming in the coin trade, was another strong buyer.

Beginning about 1955 I was a regular visitor to New Netherlands, located on the fourth floor in an old office (not remodeled for decades) at 1 West 47th Street, New York City, on the corner of Fifth Avenue. Incidentally, old New York was called New Netherland (not plural), but when the company was named in 1936, a typographical error resulted in the Netherlands spelling. John and I developed an immediate bond inasmuch as we both enjoyed numismatic research and writing. At that time I was still almost a newcomer to the hobby, having been part of it only since 1952. Still a youngster, I was imbued with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm, which John said reminded him of his earlier years. He called me a "boy wonder," saying that was *his* nickname when he was my age. Somewhere I have some letters suggesting that I take over the editorship of the *Standard Catalogue*, which he inherited from Wayte Raymond. That never happened, but I did enjoy copy editing some New Netherlands auction catalogues.

Upon entering the premises one was greeted with low glass counters arranged in an L shape, behind which were walls separating the front from the rest of the office, a larger area. Senior partner Charles Wormser had his desk off to the left



in the distance, while the area to the right was the domain of John, plus occasional visiting helpers, most notably Walter Breen (who did most of his writing in his New York City apartment, but did maintain a desk at New Netherlands for attributing coins and making notes).

Readers of this catalogue can thank me and another individual—I do not remember his name—for the fact that John did not die one evening in the mid-1950s, when New Netherlands had an auction of *Hard Times* tokens on the roof garden of the new Weston Hotel in New York City. The prime object of desire for two determined men that night was a particularly choice example of the token known as Low-1, featuring Andrew Jackson, which had been described in great detail in the catalogue by New Netherlands. These and other narratives were often so enticingly and convincingly written that people who were not even interested in such things all of a sudden wanted to own one!

It happened that John wanted the Low-1 for his own collection, and so did Donald M. Miller, a well-known attorney of Indiana, Pennsylvania, who was on a parallel collecting course. At the cocktail party bar off the auction room in the roof garden, Don, who thought if one drink was good, two were better, and a half dozen were better yet, became very upset when he passed a \$500 bill around to amuse and perhaps startle others, only to find that he did not know where it went later. To this day it is still missing.

With the Holy Grail token, Low-1, in the offing, John and Don got into some sort of loud and angry dispute, in which Don, a powerful man, pressed John backwards against the chest level railing separating the roof garden from the street far below. John's feet were off the ground, and he was screaming, about ready to go over the edge, when I, standing nearby, and someone else went and grabbed Don and pulled him away from John. Don soon quieted down, and no doubt regretted the matter later, if indeed he remembered it. This was in the era before John obtained either the Raymond or the Boyd estates, so if John had perished on that particular evening, the present series of Stack's catalogues would be only a fraction of its present size. I think John always felt a special place in his heart for me after that evening.

The years slipped by, as they have a way of doing. A long time afterward in the course of writing books, I often called upon John for interviews, such as in *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, 1993, in which he discussed the privations of his childhood. Among his favorite contributions to my efforts was the foreword to *Adventures with Rare Coins*. Every time I turned out a book or a catalogue, the first one in 1955, later running into the hundreds of catalogues and dozens of books, he requested a copy—with the specific request that it be absolutely pristine, not a scruff, wrinkle, or anything else. If the Post Office bumped the corner of a cover, or something else happened, he immediately requested a duplicate. His favorite of all my books was, believe

it or not, *The Waterford Water Cure*, which was perhaps the least popular hardcover book I've ever written from a market viewpoint, with sales in the hundreds, not the thousands. However, for John and for me, the more arcane a subject, the more interesting it was to contemplate.

Although John had no formal education beyond high school, he was one of the most intelligent people I have ever met and also one of the most street-wise. He knew human nature inside and out. His ability to sell was legendary. A customer who specialized in Lincoln cents and modern Proof sets might walk into New Netherlands, and an hour later leave with the beginning of a collection of Continental Currency notes. This happened many times, to the benefit of all concerned.

John's interests were varied, focusing on a half dozen specialties at the same time. Western Americana formed his great quest in the 1950s, when he commissioned his friend Paul Franklin to roam the West and look for assay ingots, other coins, and the like. Franklin reported great success, including, among other things, a Blake & Agnell \$20 gold coin, and quite a few unreported gold bars. As is well known and is not germane to the present commentary (due to space), some (but not all) of these were later adjudged forgeries.

My own feeling, shared by John W. Adams as well as some others, is that John Ford seems to have been misled with these, but vigorously defended Franklin, so as not to be proven wrong. We have seen no evidence that John himself was actually involved in their creation.

He did have an interesting caper, however, which was only kept a small secret, as he and F.C.C. Boyd asked Walter Breen to help, and I later became aware of it—creating a fantasy “Texas doubloon,” by having a counterstamp die made in Milan, Italy (with Paul Franklin perfecting the arrangements), from a design created by Walter Breen. The idea was to present a “new discovery” that would be a sensation to one of John's best private customers, John Murrell, a highly successful Texas oilman. John also wanted to see what other pseudo-scholars (as he deemed them) in the territorial gold field would say. Then, as he mentioned in advance, he would announce the whole thing as a prank. The plan went wrong, as Murrell, when told it was a fantasy, refused to believe it! Someday I'll give more details.

Another anecdote is a similar prank, which involved F.C.C. Boyd and John Ford loaning a gem 1793 cent to a young couple, who pretended to be the recent purchasers of an old home and grist mill on a creek in Connecticut. While prowling around the ancient premises they came across a little cache of several thousand of these cents, all brand new except for a little tarnish. Or, at least that is what the husband told a leading New York City coin dealer when he brought it in to be valued. The proprietor feigned indifference, sort of, but allowed that perhaps the coins (worth hundreds of dollars each on the market at the time) might bring “five or ten dollars.”

This pleased pranksters Ford and Boyd to no end, who

immediately added it to their fund of anecdotes. I suppose in defense of the duped dealer, if someone came to me and said they had thousands of such pieces in a hoard, I wouldn't quite know what to do either. Witness the later 1962 discovery of the 1903-O Morgan dollars, then valued at \$1,500 each, which dropped in value to as low as \$4 in bag quantities.

John was a fierce acquirer, as Thomas Hoving once called art buyers. He would buy, buy, and buy, paying record prices if need be, but he seldom took the time to study or enjoy what he purchased. If I were a psychologist I probably would say this was a reflection of his childhood insecurity, in which the Ford family, once wealthy, lost its assets in the Depression, after which it was a struggle to put food on the table. John had boundless energy and enthusiasm, but did not know how to call "time out" so he could reflect on his vast treasures—which we now know constituted the most valuable American numismatic collection ever formed.

Although some have said that John did not share the knowledge of his things, I did not find this to be true. I visited his private vault several times, and he invited me to poke around and ask about anything I wished. Once, he invited me to bring our staff photographer to capture on film his Vermont coppers, about which I was considering writing a book. Probably the answer is that such sharing was available to people who appreciated what they saw and could either discuss the many unusual coins, tokens, medals, and bills he had, or would be willing to listen to him explain their details. John enjoyed educating his listeners, and always had the time to give details and answer any question asked.

In later years, after a move from Rockville Centre, New York, to Phoenix, Arizona, most of his reference periodicals remained packaged in cartons or wrappers, unopened in recent years and unsorted. Preparing the scholarly books on territorial and gold coins, encased postage stamps (one of his most dynamic specialties), Indian peace medals (another in the front row), colonials, and others would happen someday,

but in the meantime he still gathered information. "Some day" never happened, and the numismatic community is the poorer for it, for his knowledge of *Numismatica Americana* was unmatched by anyone I have ever met.

Today in 2007 the numismatic world owes John J. Ford, Jr. a deep debt of gratitude. While many of his accomplishments could be cited, perhaps the most important for the typical reader was his bringing to the forefront the interest and usefulness of numismatic scholarship and research. This began in a serious way with the 1952 American Numismatic Association auction catalogue, continuing with the catalogues of New Netherlands Coin Company through the 1950s and 1960s. While other firms typically used a few words, Ford, with the assistance of Walter Breen for part of the time, used a sentence or even a paragraph. A coin did not have to be valuable to be discussed in detail—it simply had to be *numismatically interesting*. A few years ago John and I discussed this, commenting that at the time (and probably still now), the sister field of *stamp* collecting had no equivalent of New Netherlands Coin Company, and listings tended to be bare, with little if any historical information, details of related pieces owned by collectors, and so on. "This is probably what coin catalogues would look like, were it not for me," John noted in effect.

It should be further noted that Ford took the lead in trying to unmask counterfeiting techniques, ranging from the spark-erosion die making process to such mundane things as mintmarks added to Philadelphia coins to make them appear more valuable. Certain of this information was shared at programs he gave at ANA Conventions as well as articles he wrote for *Coin World* and elsewhere.

As Indian peace medals were a great passion, one that he felt was in great need of scholarship in relation to market presentations, it can only be regretted that John is not here today to reflect upon Michael Hodder's work in the catalogue you are holding in your hands. Indeed, he would have been very proud.

THE JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION, PART XVIII

MEDALS STRUCK FOR PRESENTATION TO NORTH AMERICAN FIRST PEOPLES BY
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

This, the second part of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection of First Peoples' Medals, includes those given to indigenous peoples of Canada by successive British and Confederation of Canada governments 1820-1911; a second offering of silver medals given by governments of the United States of America 1796-1888 similar to that sold in October, 2006; and Mr. Ford's collection of bronzed copper medals struck for collectors of U.S. First Peoples' Medals ca. 1850-1900. Each of these three, in its own way, is of the highest importance. The sale begins with the Canadian medals and is followed by the collections of silver and bronzed copper medals, interwoven as listed in the standard catalogues. This is a departure from the way in which Mr. Ford's medals were presented last year but only because there were no bronzed copper medals offered in Part XVI of the collection.

The selection of Canadian medals is, without a doubt, the largest ever assembled by a private person and the most comprehensive ever offered at public auction. The medals included in this section represent some of the rarest pieces seen and some of the finest such medals known in any collection. No single public auction in the cataloguer's memory has ever contained as many great rarities, such as complete sets in all three sizes of the 1860 Prince of Wales visit medal, 1872 Chief's Medal, silver Treaty Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven medals, and two Rosenthal type medals. The presence of two silver and seven bronzed copper Hudson's Bay Company Medals marks the Ford Collection, if nothing else did, as an extraordinary assemblage the likes of which may never be seen again.

The field of Canadian First Peoples' medals has not received a modern, thorough analysis; collectors and students alike are forced to rely on Jamieson and Morin for their principal secondary literature. No exhaustive study of the documentation available in the Public Archives has yet been undertaken and one wonders what questions might quickly be answered were one finished?

The present catalogue should make quite clear that not all is as it seems in the field of Canadian First Peoples' medals. Few collectors know that silver medals bearing treaty numbers one through three were not actually presented at their respective signing ceremonies, or that some silver medals were replacements for lost medals and were struck many years after their dates. Some small answers to a few of the pressing questions in this field have been hazarded here, including a solution to the identity of post-1877 silver medals and a guideline out of the thicket of the identity of the 1871-74 silver medals. Much, much more needs to be done, however. That being recognized, it can still be said that more is known and has been published about Canadian First Peoples' medals than those of their southern neighbors.

The offering of silver United States medals included here is a continuation of the selection offered earlier, in Stack's October 17, 2006 auction of Mr. Ford's First Peoples' medals. There are no types or issues included here that were not represented in last year's sale, but these medals should not be considered as anything other than the second finest collection ever sold at public auction, only losing pride of place to the first of the Ford sales! The two Jefferson shell medals, one each in the middle and smallest size, should suggest the importance of even the second string in the Ford Collection of U.S. First Peoples' Medals. To signify that these and the medals in last October's sale are really part of a single, unprecedentedly complete collection, the cataloguer has reproduced here, as appropriate, the numismatic introduction to each presidential series that appeared in the earlier catalogue. To acknowledge the distinction between the two the cataloguer has included short descriptions of the histories of the forts and garrison posts erected across the country by the white government in Washington to control the lives and movements of the indigenous peoples living in what became the United States of America. This takes the place of the precis of



*Ojibway encampment, treaty with Governor Morris (Treaty no. 3, October 3, 1873) by Frederick Arthur Verner
(Library and Archives Canada/C-005407)*

the tragic encounters between the races that the writer included in the former sale catalogue.

Bronzed copper medals of U.S. First Peoples' types were not made for presentation except in unusual circumstances. Rather, they were made for collectors who expressed a desire to have examples of the medals the United States governments distributed to First Peoples. Since such medals were of a national nature and should, therefore, be struck in a noble metal, any to be struck from the same dies but for private purposes, such as sale to a collector, had to be struck in a base metal, copper being chosen as the most appropriate medium. From the very beginning the Mint chose to finish the red copper medals with a proprietary bronzing powder, which gave them the look of bronze without the additional costs of working in that metal. Different bronzing powder compositions used at different (and, unfortunately, indeterminate) times gave the copper medals different colors, leading to the tan, mahogany, deep orange, and brown colors seen on specimens, a near bewildering array of surface finishes. These bronzed copper medals were sold to collectors by the United States Mint beginning, on a regular basis, about the middle 1850s. By the 1860s the practice was well established and it continued until the Mint decided to alter the metal to a copper-bronze that included a high zinc content and which gave the finished medals a deep yellow-bronze color. This change over seems to have been in place by the late 1800s. A few decades later the alloy was again altered, the zinc content was raised yet again, and these later (as well as contemporary) medals have a brighter yellow, almost brassy yellow, appearance. Since these medals were struck from the same dies as those made for presentation to First Peoples, and since some dies betray breaks, cuds, or other signs of damage, Mr. Ford hoped that by collecting the former he might be able to establish relative chronologies for the latter. The result is the selection of bronzed copper medals offered here. That his hope was not realized is due more to the skill of the Mint in making robust dies than to anything else. Such a series of die studies has proven to lead to no fruitful results. Despite this, the collector will find a selection of bronzed copper medals in exquisite condition, some of the finest this writer can remember seeing. To mention just two, the middle size Zachary Taylor piece with the second reverse is about as perfect as a bronzed copper FPM can ever hope to be, while the oval James Garfield medal is only a tiny flaw away from perfection, too.

Collectors will find bronzed copper medals to be largely inexpensive. Beginners can start with acquiring one from each

presidency John Adams through Grant. The Washington medal can be added as long as the collector realizes it was struck later than that presidency. Medals after Grant, the oval Garfield and Arthur and the round Harrison, are rare to very rare and will probably be added last to the starter collection (no medals were struck for Hayes, and Harrison's are only round, not oval). The fun doesn't stop there, however. A further step might be adding medals from the same presidency and showing the two different reverse types. A more advanced goal would be medals from the same presidency with different reverse types and in different surface color finishes. Such a collection could run to several hundred medals but the entire outlay might be less than the cost of one silver medal in decent condition.

United States First Peoples' Medals, commonly known as "Indian Peace Medals," (even though the peoples for whom they were made were thus misnamed and the reasons for which they were made had little to do with peace) are accepted by some as symbols, perhaps poignant, of the westward expansion of Anglo-American dominion over the continent. Others see them rather as symbols of the brutal, hegemonistic and racist destruction of hundreds of settled nations resident on this continent in the name of Christian white nationalist expansion that began with the very first contact between the cultures. What they never were were symbols of peace. Instead, they were evidence of the involuntary surrender by one group to the control of another. In this regard, they were largely little different in nature from those distributed by Canadian officials north of the border. The distinction lay in the different definitions of control, Anglo-Canadians preferring to leave their First Peoples alone subject to a dependency benign in intention but inevitably fatal to its victims, the Anglo-Americans understanding that control meant involuntary assimilation deliberately leading to the extinction of all aspects of indigenous cultures save those facets preserved for ceremonial or sporting occasions. First Peoples have largely disappeared from the common view in the United States and,

as with another people whose cultures were forcibly deformed and were invisible until their segregation finally became intolerable, white America likes to think of its "native problem" as a thing of the past and of itself as more tolerant than its ancestors. Nothing could be further from the truth, however. The practices of the past continue today, their perpetrators encircled by a Beltway rather than a sword-belt, their weapons briefs and not plague ridden blankets.



*Saulteaux Indians from Upper Assiniboine River, October 16, 1887.
(Library and Archives Canada / Credit: J.B. Tyrell/PA-050799)*

AN INTRODUCTION TO BRITISH AND DOMINION CANADIAN MEDALS DISTRIBUTED TO FIRST PEOPLES, 1820-1922

A SHORT HISTORY OF WHITE RELATIONS WITH CANADIAN FIRST PEOPLES

The story of the interaction between Europeans and First Peoples in Canada is quite different from that which characterizes the history south of their border. There was far less physical violence marking the expansion of white domination westward in Canada and no sad chronicle of decades of unrelenting warfare between the peoples. On the other hand, the effects on the First Peoples of white settlement in North America have been virtually the same both north and south of the U.S.-Canadian border. Cultural degradation leading to hopelessness expressed in high rates of alcoholism, suicide, and infant mortality is endemic in most tribal areas regardless of their nationality. It might seem to an outsider that the closer a native people came to the white man the more likely it was that their hearts would be broken.

French traders, trappers, and later settlers in Canada were never very numerous and because they relied so heavily on native peoples for support, the record of the French in Canada is one of cooperation and mutual exploitation. French warfare against the Five Nations during the colonial wars of the 18th c. were expressions of European strategic goals for global hegemony more than campaigns for expansion of French settlements at the expense of the Iroquois. Had the Five Nations not been British allies during the French and Indian War they would not have been attacked by the French. In the following war on the continent, the American Revolution, the Iroquois were on the British side, who were then masters of Canada and heirs of French policy towards the native peoples below the St. Lawrence River.

British Canada enlisted Indian aid against the Americans in two wars for control of the eastern third of the North American continent, 1775-1814. Their alliance with Tecumseh in the upper Midwest during the War of 1812 cemented the loyalty of tribes in that area and was still a potent memory to recall a half century later, when the great numbered treaties were negotiated. The British seemed to western native peoples to be trustworthy friends; after all, had they not stood by the great Tecumseh and adopted his cause as their own? Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Morris appealed to such sentiments in his arguments for adoption of Treaty Four and Five (1874-5).

During the period between the end of the American war of 1812-14 and the conclusion of the American Civil War in 1865, institutional eastern Canada almost seemed unaware of its western extension to the Pacific, content to leave trade in the hands of the Hudson's Bay

Company. Medals distributed to First Peoples during this time were few and far between and were, basically, one-offs, specially made for particular purposes and for presentation to a very select number of persons. None were specifically Indian in type, not even the Hudson's Bay medals. The two Robinson treaties of 1850 did incorporate the northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron but two events in 1867 changed an attitude of almost benign neglect to one of active engagement. The first was confederation of the Canadian provinces under a single, federal body with responsibility for the unorganized lands in the west and the crown grant of Dominion status. The second was the successful conclusion of the American purchase of Alaska and its claims along the North-West coast from Russia. The first effectively created the institutions that would shape Canadian westward expansion to the Pacific. The second provided the impetus. Two years later, the new Dominion's purchase of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869, an enormous holding north and west of Ontario and Quebec, presented the arena for expansion.

In the single decade between 1867 and 1877 Canada negotiated the first seven of 11 numbered treaties that added hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory to its dominion and created the paramilitary force that would patrol and police its newly gained western territories, the North-West Mounted Police in 1873. In that period there was only one serious disturbance reflective of westward expansion. The First Riel Rebellion, 1867, was an inevitable clash between the expectations of the newly arrived eastern, Protestant white Canadians and the local Catholic French and Scots Metis. The Dominion government opted for partial conciliation in its solution to the clash, the Manitoba Act of 1870, but the two social groups were not appeased and those Metis who did not migrate west into Saskatchewan remained behind in Manitoba under constant threat of eviction and arrest should they resist the easterners.

THE GREAT TREATIES AND WHITE EXPANSION

The year following passage of the Manitoba Act saw the successful negotiation of Treaty One in 1871 with bands of Ojibway and Cree peoples in lower Manitoba. Treaties Two through Five, 1871-75, added portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and western Ontario to the Dominion and were further parts of the Ojibway and Cree ancestral lands, as well as holdings of the Assiniboine. Treaty Six, 1876, added the central portions of both Saskatchewan and Alberta, the patrimony of the

Chippewyan peoples. Treaty Seven, 1877, included the lower fifth of Alberta and was ceded by the Blackfeet and their allies the Blood and Piegan peoples. A series of further numbered treaties, eight through 11 (1899-1921), completed the Dominion's acquisition of the rest of the modern day provinces of Alberta, Ontario, and Saskatchewan and nearly half of the old North-West Territories.

With the exception of the Second Riel Rebellion in 1885, this expansion was effected without battles, wars, or massacre. Starting with the example set by Treaty One, white negotiators would meet with the native peoples who were to be displaced and present their government's terms for relocation. The whites were always outnumbered and far from home so persuasion was the only effective tool they had to make their case. In almost every instance, the native peoples seemed to have realized the inevitability of white expansion into their lands and their leaders seemed to welcome the promise of an order to that inevitability inherent in the treaty of surrender presented to them. To the credit of the Dominion negotiators, the native peoples were told to find an area suitable for their needs to call their own, which would be left for them and their heirs, all the rest would be open to white settlement. There was no forced resettlement at gunpoint to land unfit for anything but graves. On signing the treaty the native peoples' negotiators were made representatives of the crown responsible for their nation's adherence to its terms and were invested with scarlet uniforms and medals and flags symbolic of that new status. Government subsidies, in the form of food, tools, and cash payments were promised and delivered, in the hopes of turning nomadic hunters into settled farmers, the same goal for their native peoples shared by the government south of the border. The presence, after 1873, of the Mounties in the west offered security against inter-tribal warfare which was new, but more importantly, it provided protection for the native peoples in lower Alberta and Saskatchewan against the murderous and exploitative cross-border incursions of Americans from Montana and North Dakota.

WHITE EXPANSION FROM THE INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVE

The contemporary situation in Canada's west is well described from the white perspective in a letter dated April 13, 1871 from W.J. Christie, Chief Factor of Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton House to then Lieutenant Governor Archibald. Christie described how he had been approached by the Plains Cree chiefs who requested Canadian government medical and nutritional assistance. (Morris, 170-1) In a memorandum to that letter Christie privately expressed the opinion that had he not given the Cree presents on their visit violence would have ensued, continuing:



Indian Police on Drill
(National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution - Negative #86-5320)

"The buffalo will soon be exterminated, and when starvation comes, these Plains Indian tribes will fall back upon the Hudson's Bay Forts and settlements for relief and assistance. If not complied with, or no steps taken to make some provision for them, they will most assuredly help themselves; and there being no force or any law up there to protect the settlers, they must either quietly submit to be pillaged, or lose their lives in defense of their families and property...Gold may be discovered in paying quantities, any day, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. We have, in Montana, and in the mining settlements close to our boundary line, a large mixed frontier population, who are now only waiting and watching to hear of gold discoveries to rush into the Saskatchewan, and, without any form of Government or established laws up there, or force to protect whites or Indians, it is very plain what will be the result." (Morris, 170).

The First Peoples' perspective is described in a message from Sweet Grass, chief of the Plains Cree, that was enclosed with Christie's letter of April 13, 1871. In it, Sweet Grass tells the Canadian government:

"Our country is getting ruined of fur-bearing animals, hitherto our sole support...We have had great starvation the past winter, and the small-pox took away many of our people...We want you to stop the Americans from coming to trade on our lands, and giving firewater, ammunition and arms to our enemies the Blackfeet. We made a peace this winter with the Blackfeet. Our young men are foolish, it may not last long...We invite you to come and see us and speak with us. If you can't come yourself, send some one in your place. We send these words by our Master, Mr. Christie, in whom we have every confidence. That is all." (Morris, 170-1)

Given the danger posed by the pressure on the native peoples, the challenge of encirclement by the Americans to their south, and the availability of land west of Ontario for settlement, the Dominion government

decided to peacefully negotiate a series of agreements with resident native populations for rights to settle their growing population, support the native peoples whose ways of life were being deformed by white expansion, and forestall American intervention by pre-emption. The series of treaties, one through 11, was the result.

CONTEMPORARY DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TREATY PROCESS

Treaty One in 1871 set the tone for the way future treaty negotiations would be carried on. Treaties Two and Three set the terms that would, with minor adjustments to fit specific circumstances, shape the succeeding eight treaties. Negotiations usually opened with a commencement speech by the Dominion commissioner appointed to effect the treaty. For example, in his address to the 1,000 or so native peoples assembled on July 27, 1871 to hear him; during the negotiations for Treaty One, Alexander G. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories said:

"Your Great Mother wishes the good of all races under her sway. She wishes her red children to be happy and contented. She wishes them to live in comfort. She would like them to adopt the habits of the whites, to till land and raise food, and store it up against a time of want. She thinks this would be the best thing for her red children to do, that it would make them safer from famine and distress, and make their homes more comfortable.

But the Queen, though she may think it good for you to adopt civilized habits, has no idea of compelling you to do so. This she leaves to your choice, and you need not live like the white man unless you can be persuaded to do so of your own free will. Many of you, however, are already doing this." (Morris, 28)

Later in his address Archibald promised:

"Your Great Mother, therefore, will lay aside for you 'lots' of land to be used by you and your children forever. She will not allow the white man to intrude upon these lots. She will make rules to keep them for you, so that as long as the sun shall shine, there shall be no Indian who has not a place that he can call his home, where he can go and pitch his camp, or if he chooses, build his house and till his land.

These reserves will be large enough, but you must not expect them to be larger than will be enough to give a farm to each family, where farms shall be required. The old settlers and the settlers that are coming in, must be dealt with on the principles of fairness and justice as well as yourselves...When you have made your treaty you will still be free to hunt over much of the land included in the treaty. Much of it is rocky and unfit for cultivation, much of it that is wooded is beyond the places where the white man will require to go, at all events for some time to come. Till these lands are needed for use you will be free to hunt over them, and make all the use of them which you have made in the past." (Morris, 28-9)

The white negotiator was instructed to request the Indians to select a chief and a number of councillors to act as their people's spokespersons and to receive the terms imposed by the Dominion government. Each recognized band was allowed a single chief and a number of headmen or councillors. What made a chief? Lieutenant Governor Morris' speech of September 14, 1874 to the native peoples assembled to hear the terms for Treaty Four, answered by saying:

"I see before me two Chiefs; we know them to be Chiefs, because we see you put them before you to shake hands with us. They must have been made Chiefs, not for anything we are talking about today, not for any presents we are offering to you, not because of the land; then why are they chiefs? Because I see they are old men; the winds of many winters have whistled through their branches. I think they must have learned wisdom; the words of the old are wise..." (Morris, 109)

THE MEDAL AS SYMBOL IN THE TREATY PROCESS

On conclusion of the treaty meeting the chief and his councillors each received a medal from the Dominion representative. In the instructions to Thomas Howard and J. Lestock Reid from the Minister of the Interior dated July 14, 1876 they were advised "You will ask them [the Indians not yet signatory to Treaty Five yet by virtue of their location to be included by its provisions] to select a Chief and three Councillors." (Morris, 165). In Howard's letter of October 10, 1876 to Morris in which he describes his success in imposing Treaty Five on the Island and Grand Rapids bands of the Berens River peoples he writes "The following day, Thursday the 7th [of October] I met the Indians at three p.m., and had the adhesion [i.e., effectively, their acceptance of Treaty Five's terms] read to them and signed. I then presented the medals and clothing to the Chiefs and Councillors, with which they were greatly pleased..." (Morris, 163). In Morris' speech to the Plains Cree preparatory to the signing of Treaty Six at Fort Carlton in August, 1876, he



told the assembled Indians "The Chiefs and head men are not to be lightly put aside. When a treaty is made they become servants of the Queen; they are to try and keep order amongst their people." (Morris, 206).

Medals, uniforms, and flags were important symbols in the treaty process. In the shorthand report of the negotiations on September 11, 1874 (Treaty Four), Morris stated:

"We are ready to give every recognized Chief, a present of twenty-five dollars, a medal, and a suit of clothing." (Morris, 93) In Lieutenant Governor Morris' speech to the Indians at Fort Carlton (August 19, 1876, Treaty Six) he said "I have said a Chief was to be respected; I wear a uniform because I am an officer of the Queen, the officers of the police wear uniforms as servants of the Queen. So we give to Chiefs and Councillors good and suitable uniforms indicating their office, to wear on these and other great days...I have always been much pleased when Indians came to me and showed me medals given to their grandfathers and transmitted to them; now we have with us silver medals that no Chief need be ashamed to wear, and I have no doubt that when the Chiefs are gone, they will be passed on to their children. In addition each Chief will be given a flag to put over his lodge to show that he is a Chief." (Morris, 207)

Occasionally the importance of medals is reflected in the official reports of the negotiations later sent to the government in Ottawa. For example, in September, 1875 terms supplemental to Treaties One and Two were negotiated with additional bands of Indians covered by those two agreements at Manitoba Post on Lake Manitoba. On September 23 negotiations were concluded and the report notes (Morris, 133) "The new medals and uniforms were distributed to the Chiefs and head

men..." In his July 8, 1876 report to Government House in Fort Garry, Manitoba, the Lieutenant-Governor Morris wrote that following their acceptance of the reserves established for them and their agreement to the terms of Treaties One and Two, "I then gave a medal to Yellow Quill, and promised to send the other two Chiefs medals when procured from Ottawa, the supply here being exhausted." (Morris, 141). On August 26, 1875 (Morris, p.135) Alexander Morris met with the Portage band of Salteaux Indians, which had split over inheritance of the leadership of the people. Morris was told that on the death of the old chief Pee-quah-kee-quah his son succeeded, but on his death the Hudson's Bay Company had appointed a man named Yellow Quill to lead the people and not old Pee-quah-kee-quah's grandson Kes-kee-maquah, who was then a minor. When the young man grew up, half the tribe split to follow him and the other half remained with Yellow Quill. The Salteaux asked Morris to adjudicate the succession question and in the course of the discussion, as Morris remembered, "Another [native speaker] rose and produced Pee-quah-kee-quah's King George medal, and said the chief had placed it in his keeping and charged him to deliver it to his son, when he was old enough to be a chief, and then placed it round the neck of Kes-kee-maquah, or the Short Bear. They then asked that I should receive him as a chief, in place of Yellow Quill. I told them that could not be done."

The importance of medals as tokens of white sincerity and trustworthiness is dramatically underlined by the story of the bad medals distributed to the signatories of Treaty Two. (Morris, 50) During negotiations for Treaty Three, as described in the official report sent to Ottawa by Lieutenant Governor Morris on October 14, 1873, a controversy about the medals issued at the Red River Treaty arose. "They asked that the Chiefs and headmen, as in other treaties, should get an official suit of clothing, a flag, and a medal, which I promised. Mawedopenais [the tribes' principal spokesperson] produced one of the medals given to the Red River Chiefs [Treaty Two], said it was not silver, and they were ashamed to wear it, as it turned black, and then, with an air of great contempt, struck it with his knife. I stated that I would mention what he had said, and the manner in which he had spoken." In the shorthand report of the negotiations taken at the time this startling incident is described with some further detail:

CHIEF. "I will now show you a medal that was given to those who made a treaty at Red River by the Commissioner. He said it was silver, but I do not think it is. I should be ashamed to carry it on my breast over my heart. I think it would disgrace the Queen, my mother, to wear her image on so base a metal as this. [Here the Chief held up the medal and struck it with the back of his knife. The result was anything but the 'true ring,' and made every man ashamed of the petty meanness that had been



A Mahaskah wearing an Indian Peace Medal.

practised.] Let the medals you give us be of silver—medals that shall be worthy of the high position our Mother the Queen occupies.”

GOVERNOR. “I will tell them at Ottawa what you have said, and how you have said it.” (Morris, 74)

Medals, flags and uniforms were carried in the negotiators’ baggage train so they could be distributed on the spot following the conclusion of the treaty negotiations. Before leaving, the Dominion representatives must have estimated the numbers required based on their ideas of how many bands of native peoples they might encounter during the negotiations. Often, these pre-treaty estimates proved low and supplies of one or more items ran out before all native participants could be vested. For example, Morris stated in his speech in the afternoon of September 15, 1874 (Treaty Four): “... each Chief on signing the treaty will receive a medal and the promise of a flag. We cannot give you the flag now, as there were none to be bought at Red River, but we have the medals here.” (Morris, 121) In the signing ceremony following Treaty Five Morris had to tell two of the chiefs he did not have enough medals for them but promised he would have them sent from Ottawa when he could (Morris, 141).

THE TREATY MEDAL AS OBJECT

The medals commonly known as Treaty Medals were not received in Ottawa until the spring, 1875. The medals distributed to First Peoples’ signatory to Treaty One and Treaty Two were made in 1872 by Montreal silversmith Robert Hendery. These were based upon the 1857 Dominion Medal types but were made as electrotypes. They were speedily rejected by their intended recipients, however. Medals were promised to signers of Treaty Three and medals were actually distributed at Treaty Four but the identities of neither are known. Medals distributed at Treaty Five in 1875 were the Victorian Treaty Medal type with the appropriate date and treaty designation added. Silver Treaty type medals dated 1871 through 1874 and numbered One through Four were issued after the fact as replacements for lost medals or as originals to recipients who had never received the medals to which they were entitled.

When Treaty Nine was first negotiated in 1905-06 the Ottawa government decided against requesting a special medal with the new king, Edward VII’s, portrait which would have been in keeping with the tradition established by the previous monarch. Instead, some three years later, a pair of small enameled silver badges were issued to signatories. The resolution of Treaty Ten, in 1906, however saw a return to the Victorian type with Edward VII’s portrait on the obverse and the reverse type being largely unchanged. What was different, however, was the expediency with which the medal was made, being a composite in silver by an Ottawa firm rather than a solid struck silver medal made

by a respected firm of medallists. The 1872 Hendery precedent could not have been far from the minds of Dominion officials charged with commissioning Edward VII’s Treaty Ten medal and their decision to underwrite the product does not speak well of their opinion of its intended recipients. When Treaty Eleven was negotiated, the last of those signified by the issue of a medal, Ottawa authorized the firm of P.W. Ellis, Toronto, to make a medal of the Victorian Treaty type but in a more presentable form, one hopes out of embarrassment at the way the commission for Treaty Ten had turned out.

THE RARITY OF THE FIRST PEOPLES’ MEDALS

British and Dominion Canadian First Peoples’ Medals are rarer as a class than their American counterparts. Nor, apart from the mystery of the identity of the medals distributed at Treaty Three (1873), are they either as complicated or riddled with restrikes and fantasies. The series is short but presents challenges right from the start for even the 1901 Calgary Medal is not all that easy to find complete with ribbon, hanger and case.

The medals distributed to First Peoples by British and Canadian Dominion governments from 1820 to 1922 can be divided into three groups, each of which includes several different types. The first are the medals issued by British governments during the reigns of George IV (1820-30) and William IV (1830-37), all of which are very rare, and those from the first half of Victoria’s reign (1837-1901) including those dated 1840, 1840 with the 1860 Prince of Wales visit engraving, and the undated so-called Micmac Medal. The second group are those medals distributed for the series of momentous national treaties starting in 1871-99 and includes those made by the firm of Wyon bearing stamped dates of 1871-77 as well as the 1872 Hendery Medal. The third is the series of medals issued during the reigns of Edward VII (1901-10) and George V (1910-36) and includes the undated Rosenthal Medal, the 1901 Calgary Medal, the undated Treaty Nine Chief and Councillor badges, and the P.W. Ellis Medal.

The medals in the first and third groups are generally so rare as to be lacking in even advanced collections. As a type, the 1821 George IV medal is known in bronze but it was distributed in London to a small number of visiting First Peoples in gilt. The William IV medal, a curious object with an 1830 obverse and 1814 reverse date, may be unique in silver. Only the 1901 Calgary Medal is collectable from the third group, the Rosenthal Medal and Treaty Nine badges being extremely rare and the George V Treaty Eleven Medal perhaps unique.

Those in the second group, the Victorians, are also very rare, the large size 1840 with the 1860 Prince of

Wales visit engraving being marginally collectable. The 1840 medals in all three sizes are essentially uncollectable, the inscribed Micmac Medal, is unique, the middle and smallest 1840/1860 medals are extremely rare, and the Hendery Medal is so rare as to be uncollectable. The 1871-77 Treaty Medals are all extremely rare as distributed medals in silver. In undated silver they may at best be remainders, at worst restrikes; in bronze save the Hendery Medal they are not Indian.

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FORT HOWARD

Built in 1816 on the Fox River at Green Bay, Wisconsin, this fort was used until June 1852. It was part of the movement of forces into the Northwest after the War of 1812. The garrison was withdrawn in 1841 but the post was reoccupied after the Mexican War.
(Wisconsin Historical Society, ID #3773)

BRITISH AND DOMINION CANADIAN MEDALS DISTRIBUTED TO FIRST PEOPLES 1820-1922

THE ROYAL MEDALS OF GEORGE IV AND VICTORIA, 1820-1860

LOVELY GEORGE IV 1820 ACCESSION MEDAL



Lot No. 1

- 1 George IV (1820-1830). Accession Medal, 1820. Copper, bronzed. Choice Extremely Fine. Obverse signed Rundell Bridge & Rundell. Not in Jamieson (obverse of Jam. fig. 27). Armored bust left; accession date within wreath, Hanoverian stallion below. 69.4 mm. 2.114.3 gns. Light mahogany color. Some minor marks, traces of verdigris. Jamieson reports several occasions of treaty signings beginning in 1820 but only one of medal presentation, in 1825. Mr. Ford clearly collected the accession medal for its shared obverse with the coronation medal, whose type was an Indian gift in the latter year, in the hopes that future discovery would show it also to have been a presentation type.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.

WORN 1820 GEORGE IV ACCESSION MEDAL



Lot No. 2

- 2 George IV. Accession Medal, 1820. Copper, bronzed. Very Fine or so. Obverse signed Rundell Bridge & Rundell. Not in Jamieson (obverse of Jam. fig. 27). Armored bust left; accession date within wreath. Hanoverian stallion below. 69.3 mm. 1.801.0 gns. Very dark surfaces and types, somewhat lighter on the high points creating a two-tone effect that was clearly intentional. Some minor marks as expected. Screw mount inset at the top, looped. The thin planchet and contemporary mounting suggest this was meant to be worn. Its similarity to the coronation medal to be offered below is striking.

Ex Maison Platt on October 6, 1973.

EDGE INSCRIBED 1821 GEORGE IV CORONATION MEDAL



Lot No. 3

- 3 **George IV. Coronation Medal, 1821. Copper, bronzed. About Uncirculated.** Obverse signed Rundell Bridge & Rundell. Jam. fig. 27. Armored bust left; coronation date within wreath, crown above, Hanoverian stallion below. 69.3 mm. 2,513.3 gns. Rich mahogany color. Minor handling marks, rub on the highest points. No trace of gilding, not mounted and looped. Marriage inscription scratched on the edge (the young couple's name must have attracted them to the type). Jamieson reports medals of this type, gilt and looped, were given to visiting First Peoples. For another, see Bowers & Merena's sale of March 15, 2001, lot 2022, an ungilded VF bronze that sold for \$1,150.

Ex Sotheby's (London) sale of January 29, 1975, part of lot 215.

SCREW-MOUNTED 1821 GEORGE IV CORONATION MEDAL



Lot No. 4

- 4 **George IV. Coronation Medal, 1821. Copper, bronzed. About Very Fine.** Obverse signed Rundell Bridge & Rundell. Jam. fig. 27. Armored bust left; accession date within wreath, crown above, Hanoverian stallion below. 69.5 mm. 2,449.1 gns. Very dark surfaces and types, somewhat lighter on the high points creating a two-tone effect that was clearly intentional. Some minor marks as expected. Screw mount inset at the top, looped. The contemporary mounting suggests this was meant to be worn. Its similarity to the accession medal offered above is striking.

Ex Maison Platt on October 6, 1973.

GEORGE IV CORONATION MEDAL

Silver Shell of Obverse



Lot No. 5

- 5 **George IV. Coronation Medal, 1821. Silver obverse shell. About Uncirculated.** Signed Rundell Bridge & Rundell. Jam. fig. 27 for type. Armored bust left. 68.5 mm. 488.6 gns. Some waviness in the planchet but nearly as struck. Good, bright silver color. Some hairlines. Inked on incuse reverse "7760" and "A/- 5/-". Later state of the die, the crack on jawline stronger. other. some subsidiary. breaks have now formed.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.

CHOICE PROOF 1840 VICTORIA ROYAL MEDAL



Lot No. 6

- 6 **Victoria (1837-1901). Royal Medal, 1840. Large Size. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof.** Obverse signed W.Wyon R.A. Jam. fig.29. Diademed bust left; royal arms within Garter, supporters. date below. 75.5 mm. 2,836.9 gns. Nice, rich brown color. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Wire rims filed down at the time of striking. Not holed or mounted. A few medals of this type were struck in silver for presentation to Canadian First Peoples. This was the type of the first Victorian medal so issued. The dies were later used for the 1860 Prince of Wales visitation medals. The type was issued in three sizes and judging by its absence in the Ford Collection, the middle appears to be the most rare.

Ex B.A. Seaby, Ltd. on December 9, 1975.

SMALL SIZE 1840 VICTORIA ROYAL MEDAL



Lot No. 7

- 7 Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840. Large Size. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof. Obverse signed W.Wyon. R.A. Jam. fig. 31. Diademed bust left; royal arms within Garter, supporters, date below. 37.5 mm. 425.1 gns. Even, medium brown in color. Minor rim marks from filing down the wire rim formed in striking. Not holed or mounted. Mr. Ford included this as an example of the type of Jamieson figure 31, a silver medal with mount and loop (cf. Wilson:943 for a looped silver example).

Ex Estes G. Hawkes on November 5, 1975.



Group of Ojibway Indians at Osnaburgh, Ontario, 1906.
(Library and Archives Canada/Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development collection/PA-059496)

BRONZED COPPER 1840 VICTORIA ROYAL MEDAL



Lot No. 8

- 8 **Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840. Small Size. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof.** Obverse signed W.Wyon.RA. Jam. fig. 31. Diademed bust left; royal arms within Garter, supporters, date below. 37.0 mm. 425.0 gns. Fairly even brown color. Minor rim marks from filing down the wire rim formed in striking. Not holed or mounted. Some verdigris staining.

Ex Fred Baldwin on June 24, 1965.



Paying Treaty, Hay River, N.W.T., ca. 1924.

(Library and Archives Canada/Credit: J.F. Moran/Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development collection/PA-102603)

THE VICTORIAN MEDALS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA, 1860

A SUPERIOR FIRST SIZE MEDAL



Lot No. 9

- 9 **Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. First Size. Very Fine.** Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W.Wyon. R.A. Jam. fig. 33. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date; royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 75.4 mm. 2,608.5 gns. Good light silver gray color. Some light marks, hairlined from an old cleaning, obverse edge dent but a nice looking example. Accession number inked on edge. Replacement loop. Nicer presentation than the one in Bowers & Merena's November 29, 2001 sale (lot 5140 described as EF that had its original loop) at \$5,060 and the VF-EF Schenkel:4010 piece that also had its original loop at \$2,820. These are really quite rare and are still not as well appreciated as they should be. The large size is the one seen when an 1860 Prince of Wales visit medal is offered for sale. No special medals were struck to commemorate the royal visit to Canada. Earlier medals of his mother, engraved appropriately, were distributed, instead. Three sizes were struck, the largest being intended for presentation to chiefs, the second and third to others. As noted, only the first is usually seen in collections.

Ex J. Griffin on May 15, 1980, Estes G. Hawkes in November, 1975.

WELL WORN PRINCE OF WALES VISIT MEDAL



Lot No. 10

- 10 Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. First Size. Very Fine. Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W.Wyon R.A. Jam. fig. 33. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date; royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 75.5 mm. 2,356.7 gns. Medium silver gray color. Numerous shallow surface dents, left obverse field dig. edge cuts on top edge from the original loop. Right obverse field smoothed. Replacement loop.

Ex William Lavell Collection (Ed. Knight Auctions, TOREX, October 30, 1965, lot 481).

FIRST SIZE SILVER PRINCE OF WALES VISIT MEDAL



Lot No. 11

- 11 Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. First Size. Very Fine. Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W.Wyon R.A. Jam. fig. 33. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date; royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 75.4 mm. 2,353.0 gns. Once cleaned, pale gray fields, darker around the legends and types. Heavy reverse edge nicks. "RW" scratched into base of obverse and upper left on reverse. Original loop.

Ex Don Beck on November 18, 1966.

VERY FINE FIRST SIZE 1840/1860 MEDAL



Lot No. 12

- 12 **Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. First Size. Very Fine.** Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W.Wyon R.A. Jam. fig. 33. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date; royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 75.5 mm. 2,347.0 gns. Cleaned. Heavily hairlined. Holed, no loop.

Ex Warren Baker on September 15, 1966, Blair McDermid Collection.

AN EXTREMELY RARE SECOND SIZE 1840/1860 MEDAL



Lot No. 13

- 13 **Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. Second Size. Fine.** Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W.Wyon R.A. Jam. fig. 34. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date; royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 59.6 mm. 1,419.9 gns. Once cleaned. Light silver gray color. Light scratches, surface digs across both sides, clearly a worn medal. No loop. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer has no records of the sale of another in an American venue in recent memory. There is a Choice AU example of Jamieson 34 in the Glenbow Museum.

Ex Robert Brule on June 8, 1961, C.A. Laframboise Collection.

A VERY RARE THIRD SIZE 1840/1860 MEDALS



2x photo

Lot No. 14

- 14 Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. Third Size. Choice Very Fine. Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W. Wyon R.A. Jam. fig. 35. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date: royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 37.5 mm. 472.7 gns. Once cleaned. Light silver gray color on the obverse, darker on the back. Light scratches, two heavy reverse rim dents. Original loop. Very rare: the cataloguer has no records of the sale of the third size in any recent American venue. Wilson:946 was described as VF. There is a Choice EF example of Jamieson 35 in the Glenbow Museum.

Ex L. Babin's (Rochester, NY) list of February 26, 1963 via Charles H. McSorley.

ANOTHER VERY RARE THIRD SIZE 1840/1860 MEDALS



Lot No. 15

- 15 **Victoria. Royal Medal, 1840/1860. Silver. Third Size. Very Fine.** Struck and signified for the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, 1860. Obverse signed W. Wyon R.A. Jam. fig. 35. Diademed bust left, hand engraved in lower left field with the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, in lower right with 1860 date; royal arms within Garter, supporters, 1840 date below. 37.5 mm. 472.2 gns. Once cleaned. Medium silver gray color. Heavy obverse scratches, some damage around hole. Replacement loop. Very rare.

Ex Estes G. Hawkes on November 5, 1975.

A VICTORIAN SMALL MEDAL



Lot No. 16

- 16 **Victoria. The Small Medal, n.d. [ca. 1870]. Silver. Choice Proof.** Obverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon Sc. Jam. fig. 36. Victoria's crowned young head left; oak wreath. 51.3 mm. 1,263.6 gns. (the ensemble). With prong mount, loop, crimson ribbon, pinbar. Unnamed. Bright silver with reflective surfaces. Some hairlines as expected. The cataloguer has seen only four of these. The most recent auction record noted is the unnamed silver medal in Sotheby's (Canada). Ltd. sale of May 26, 1970, lot 219, graded VF. Ordered from Wyon's firm in 1870, the small silver Victorian medals may have been intended as gifts for First Peoples in anticipation of the need for such arising from discussions concerning the impending expropriations of western lands through the treaty process. Jamieson unequivocally states that these were given out at signing ceremonies for Treaty One and Two, to be replaced later by the standard Victorian type. Warren Baker, however, has more recently (*MCA Advisory*, October, 2004, p.3) shown that 50 of these were ordered, and while originally meant for distribution to First Peoples resident in what became Manitoba and British Columbia, none was actually given as an official treaty medal. The medal is **very rare** in silver.

Ex Glendining's sale of March 20, 1974, lot 55 (the accompanying case since missing).

AN UNNAMED VICTORIA SMALL MEDAL



Lot No. 17

- 17 **Victoria. The Small Medal, n.d. [ca. 1870]. Silver. Proof.** Obverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon Sc. Jam. fig.36. Victoria's crowned young head left; oak wreath. 51.2 mm. 1,220.9 gns. Prong mount reattached, loop bent. Unnamed. Lightly toned silver with reflective surfaces. Once cleaned, hairlined, some field abrasions, two pairs of rim digs from the loop. **Very rare** as noted.

Ex Robert Brule on May 17, 1961, said ex C.A. Laframboise Collection.



*Indian Camp, near Carlton, Saskatchewan, 1871.
(Library and Archives Canada/Credit: Charles Horetzky/C-080069)*

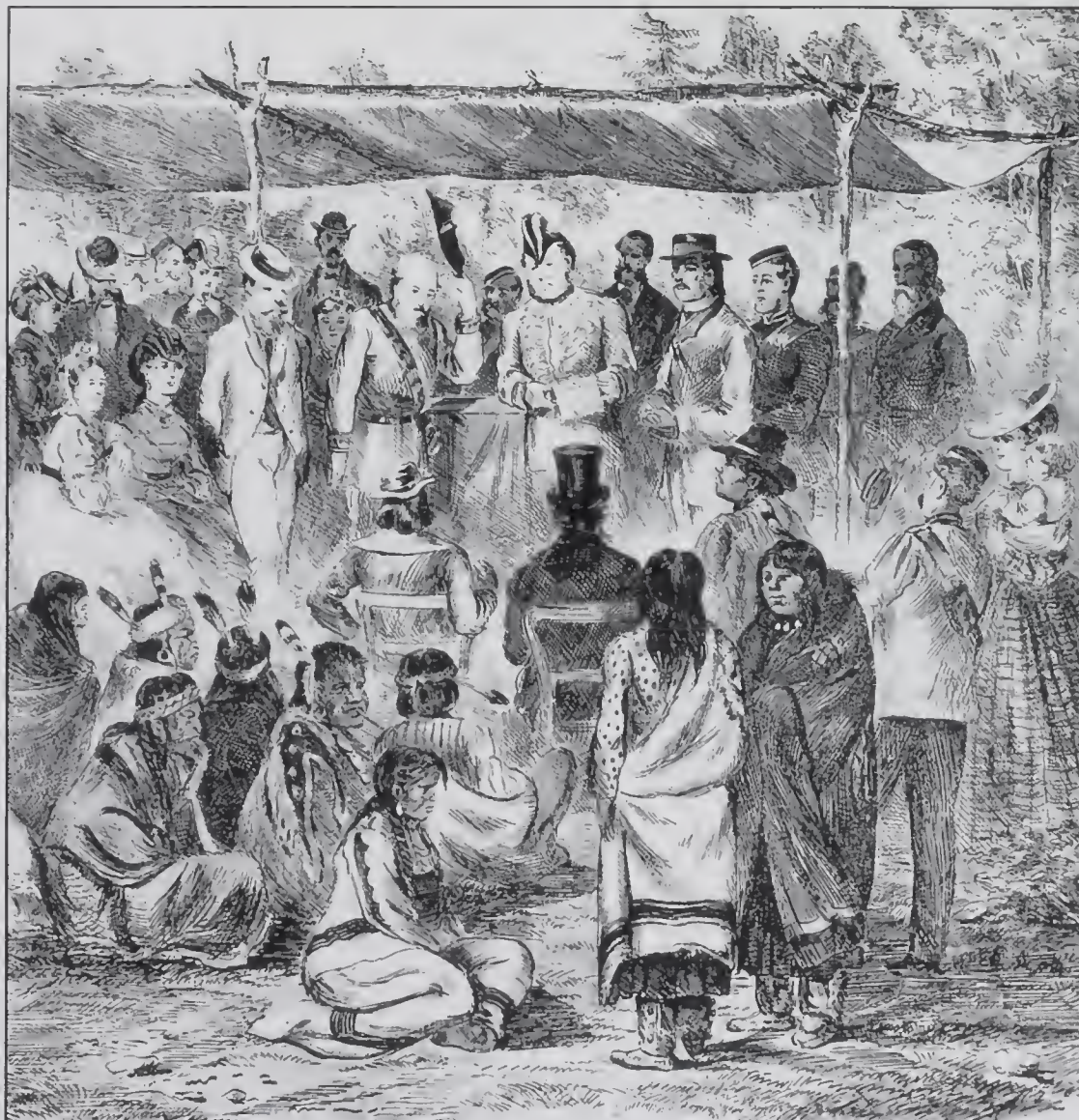
THE GREAT TREATY MEDALS

TREATY ONE: 1871 THE STONE FORT TREATY

Imposed August 3, 1871 at Stone Fort, a Hudson's Bay post on the Red River about 20 miles north of Fort Garry, Manitoba Province on Chippewa, Sioux, Cree, and Ojibwa First Peoples. Enumerated signatories (chiefs and councillors) to Treaties One and Two: 60 (Treaties and Surrenders, No. 124).

TREATY TWO: 1871 THE MANITOBA POST TREATY

Imposed August 21, 1871 at Manitoba Post, a Hudson's Bay Company post on the northwest end of Lake Manitoba. Similar treaty terms as in Number One with different branches of same peoples. Treaties One and Two obtained for the Dominion government all of modern Manitoba Province. Enumerated signatories: 60 (Treaties and Surrenders, No. 124).



*Conference with First Nations chiefs, 1871.
(Glenbow Archives NA-1406-72)*

THE CHIEFS MEDAL FOR TREATIES ONE AND TWO

No medals were actually distributed as Treaty Medals at the time Treaty One and Treaty Two (and probably Treaty Three) were signed (1871-1873), and despite what Jamieson and before him Morin wrote, the medals later given to signers of these treaties were not the small Wyon medals pictured in Jamieson on page 49 (his figure 36). Warren Baker has shown (*MCA Advisory*, October 2004) that the Wyon medal was considered at the time both too small and inappropriate for treaty medals. Instead, Robert Hendery, a Montreal silversmith, was commissioned to produce by electrotpe a medal modeled after the Confederation type, and

heavily silver plated. This was the original meant for distribution after the fact to signers of Treaty One and Treaty Two (dated 1871). These were not well accepted by their First Peoples recipients, as noted earlier in the introduction to this section of the catalogue, who soon saw through the plating and demanded proper medals from Ottawa as early as October, 1873. Treaty Medals of the type of Jamieson figure 38 (struck 1875 and later) dated 1871 and inscribed INDIAN TREATY No.1 or INDIAN TREATY No.2 were replacements for the rejected Hendery electrotypes (e.g. Schenkel:4011 [Treaty 1], Schenkel:4012 [Treaty 2], LaRiviere:2027 [Treaty 2]).

IMPORTANT 1872 CHIEF'S MEDAL



Lot No. 18

- 18 **Victoria. The Chief's Medal, 1872. Silver-Plated Electrotpe As Made.** Unsigned. Jam. fig. 37. Central types those of Wyon's 1867 Confederation Medal: obverse crowned and veiled bust left; reverse Britannia presenting their confederal charter to the four provinces. Around on a band added for the purpose: on the obverse DOMINION OF CANADA at the top, CHIEFS 1872 MEDAL at the bottom; reverse INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Plain edge. 95.0 mm. 8.4 - 8.8 mm. thick. 8,826.8 gns. Good, even medium gray gold color. Reverse rim bruise. Not looped. Extremely rare. Chapman wrote that 50 had been made but both Jamieson and Morin give the number as 25. The last one offered for sale was LaRiviere: 2025, a Choice EF with its mount at \$18,400 (Hunter:84 also had its mount). Wilson: 948 was described by Raymond as being "Perfect". The cataloguer has no records of other offerings in American venues. There is one in the Glenbow Museum.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

TREATY THREE: 1873

THE NORTH-WEST ANGLE TREATY

Imposed October 3, 1873 at Fort Francis on Ojibway First Peoples. To obtain unopposed access in the area from the Lake Superior watershed to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods and from the U.S. border north to the lower watershed of Hudson's Bay, about 55,000 square miles. Enumerated signatories: 24 (Treaties and Surrenders Nos. 131-2).

There is something of a mystery surrounding the identity of the medals distributed to native signers of Treaty Three and Treaty Four. The Hendery electrotype medals had already been rejected by their Indian recipients since one was shown to the Dominion commissioners and in their presence vehemently criticized during the discussion session of Treaty Three. It is possible that additional Hendery medals had been brought to the scene, but given the universal condemnation of the product, it is unlikely that any would have been distributed at the conclusion of the negotiations. All the First Peoples signatory to Treaty Three received at the

time was an undertaking from the commissioner to refer the matter of the rejected Hendery medal to Ottawa for further discussion. Treaty Four, signed the year following, was also unlikely to have been sealed by investiture with medals rejected the year before but as we know, some sort of medal was distributed at the time to signatories to the treaty. Yet, the Treaty Medals struck for the Dominion by the Wyon firm in Great Britain were not ordered until after March 17, 1875. Treaty Medals of the type of Jamieson figure 38 (struck 1875 and later) dated 1873 and inscribed INDIAN TREATY No.3 or dated 1874 and inscribed INDIAN TREATY No.4 were distributed after the fact. Morin stated that he owned a Confederation Medal given to Sitting Bull and suggested that these were the medals distributed to signatories to Treaty Two. It may be that the Dominion Medal was also distributed at the signing of Treaty Three and Treaty Four. There is, however, no certain evidence for this suggestion known to the cataloguer.

CHOICE PROOF SILVER 1873 TREATY MEDAL



Lot No. 19

- 19 **Victoria, Treaty Three, 1873. Silver. Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1, as all); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No.3 impressed above, 1873 below (Reverse A, wide space below bar of 7 in date). 76.0 mm. 3.109.8 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Plain edge. Lovely, light golden toning on brightly reflective surfaces. **Very rare.** There has been no Treaty 3 medal offered for sale in recent memory, the last one the cataloguer recalls being the Fine to VF example in lot 220 of Sotheby's (Canada), Ltd. sale of May 26, 1970. The silver numbered Victorian treaty medals in the Ford Collection were struck from a single obverse married to two reverses. Reverse A, seen here, has 18 of its date in logotype, 73 in individual punches the first showing a wide space below the top bar. This is the reverse die that appears on all the fully numbered silver treaty medals in this collection. Reverse B is found only on the unnumbered silver medals. It also has 18 in logotype but is distinguished from Rev. A by the narrow space below the top bar of the following 7 (the final numeral needed to complete a date not present, of course).

Ex Michael Kolman on December 24, 1955, said ex J.D. Ferguson.

TREATY FOUR: 1874

THE QU'APPELLE TREATY

Imposed September 15, 1874 on the shores of Lake Qu'Appelle on Cree and Salteaux (Chippewa) First Peoples. 75,000 square miles surrendered. Same treaty terms as Number Three. Later, negotiations were conducted at Fort Ellice (1874) with local Chippewa First Peoples who had not been able to sign onto Treaty Two

but who were covered by it. In 1875 First Peoples who were covered by Treaty Four but hadn't been present at that signing were enrolled under its provisions in ceremonies at Qu'Appelle, Fort Pelly, and Shoal River. Enumerated signatories: 31 (Treaties & Surrenders No. 135).

VERY RARE SILVER TREATY FOUR MEDAL



Lot No. 20

- 20 **Victoria. Treaty Four, 1874. Silver. Nearly Extremely Fine.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No.4 impressed above, 1874 below (Reverse A). 76.0 mm. 3,106.7 gns. Original clasp mount and loop, loose on edge. Plain edge. Medium silver gray toning. Very rare. The cataloguer has no recent sale records for a Treaty 4 silver medal. The silver Treaty 4 Rosenthal type for Edward VII's reign may be found later in this section of the catalogue.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

TREATY FIVE: 1875

THE WINNIPEG TREATY

Imposed September 20 at Berens River and September 24 at Norway House on the Chippewa and Swampy Cree First Peoples living on the east side of Lake Winnipeg and around Norway House on the Nelson River and the mouth of the Great Saskatchewan River. 100,000

square miles surrendered. Terms identical to those of Treaties Three and Four (but with smaller allotments). Enumerated signatories: 36 (Treaties & Surrenders, Nos. 149A-F).

CHOICE AND RARE TREATY FIVE SILVER MEDAL



Lot No. 21

- 21 **Victoria. Treaty Five, 1875. Silver. Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B. Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No.5 impressed above, 1875 below (Reverse A). 76.0 mm. 3.071.3 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Plain edge. Lovely gray, light gold and iridescent blue over brightly reflective surfaces. Once cleaned. Tiny edge bruise at right obverse. **Very rare.** The cataloguer has no recent sale records for a Treaty 5 silver medal. Since the order to the Wyon firm for the Treaty Medal went in after March 17, 1875, it is possible that the regular, large unnumbered medal was available for distribution on the spot following the negotiations for Treaty Five, which concluded in late September of that year. Some 150 were struck this year at a cost of \$24 each.

Ex Michael Kolman on December 24, 1955, said ex J.D. Ferguson.

A SECOND TREATY FIVE MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 22

- 22 **Victoria. Treaty Five, 1875. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No.5 impressed above, 1875 below (Reverse A). 76.0 mm. 3,249.9 gns. Replacement clasp mount and loop. Plain edge. Medium gray in color. Once cleaned. Obverse rim bruise at middle left. This is only the second Treaty 5 silver medal the cataloguer has described for auction sale.

Ex Leonard Babin on May 7, 1960.



*Hon. Alexander Morris, Lt. Gov. of Manitoba, 1873-1877 and
Lt. Gov. of Northwest Territories, 1872-1876.
(Library and Archives Canada/C-052090)*

TREATY SIX: 1876

THE FORTS CARLTON AND PITT TREATIES

Imposed August 23 and 28, 1876 on the Plain and Wood and Willow Cree at Fort Carlton on the Saskatchewan River and September 7, 1876 at Fort Pitt. 120,000 square miles surrendered. Enumerated signatories: 118 (Treaties & Surrenders, Nos. 157A-H).

RICHLY TONED TREATY SIX MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 23

- 23 **Victoria. Treaty Six, 1876. Silver. Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No.6 impressed above, 1876 below (Reverse A). 76.0 mm. 3.093.1 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Plain edge. Deep silver gray and iridescent rose and blue toning over brightly reflective surfaces. Some minor abrasions. This is the treaty medal most frequently found offered for sale at auction, although even Treaty 6 medals are rare. The cataloguer notes the following appearances (in no particular order): Elder's sale of April 11, 1935, lot 1900 (the reference courtesy the late Carl Carlson), Jeffrey Hoare/Torex sale of February 26, 1988, lot 32, Sotheby & Co. (Canada), Ltd. sale of May 26, 1970, lot 221, Sotheby & Co. (Canada), Ltd. sale of October 28, 1969, lot 151, Wilson sale lot 949.

Ex Michael Kolman on December 24, 1955, said ex J.D. Ferguson.

TREATY SEVEN: 1877
THE BLACKFEET TREATY

Imposed September 22 at Blackfoot Crossing on the Bow River on Blackfeet, Blood, and Sarcee or Piegan First Peoples. 50,000 square miles east of the Rockies and south of the Red River surrendered. Terms largely those of Treaties Three and Four. Enumerated signatories: 51 (Treaties & Surrenders, No. 164).

VERY RARE TREATY SEVEN MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 24

- 24 **Victoria. Treaty 7, 1877. Silver. Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No.7 impressed above, 1877 below (Reverse A). 6.0 mm. 3,168.6 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Plain edge. Medium silver gray obverse, lighter reverse, with iridescent gold, rose, and blue toning over brightly reflective surfaces. Some minor reverse rim bruising at left. The cataloguer has recent records of just two other sales of a Treaty 7 medal: Schenkel:4013 and B&M sale of November 29, 2001, lot 5141. In lot 156 of Sotheby & Co.'s (Canada) sale of October 28, 1969 was a silver medal with a presentation inscription on the edge named to a Sioux and dated 1895 of the general type of Jam.38 but without the inscriptions on the reverse. The piece was not further described so whether this was a cobbled together piece like the slightly later Rosenthal type for Edward VII or one of the regular Victorian treaty type medals whose reverse inscriptions had been effaced is unknown to the cataloguer.

Ex Michael Kolman on December 24, 1955, said ex J.D. Ferguson.

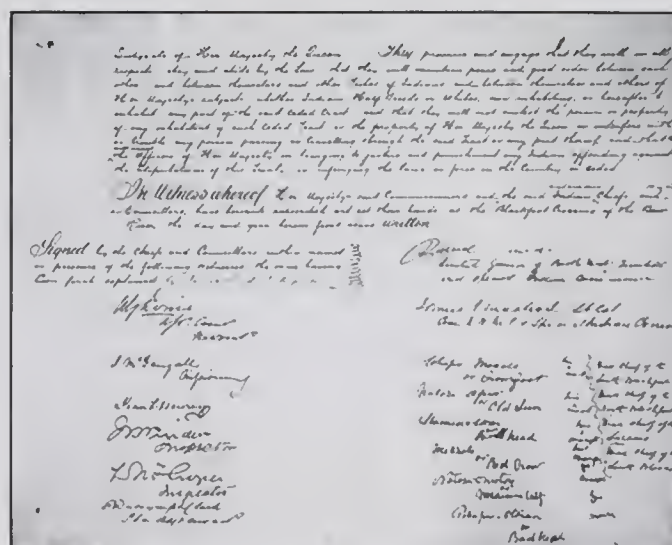


Lot No. 25

- 25 **Victoria. Treaty 7, 1877. Silver. About Uncirculated.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B. Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No. impressed above, 7 hand engraved, 1877 below, final numeral hand engraved (Reverse B). 76.3 mm. 3,183.3 gns. About Uncirculated. Original clasp mount and loop. Edge neatly engraved: F.M.: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT -- TEENCHAKA EEYA OONKA. STONY TRIBE, 1916. Light silver gray over reflective surfaces. Some minor reverse rim bruising at left. An interesting medal from many aspects. Connaught (1850-1942) was Victoria's son and was Governor General of Canada (1911-16) at the time this medal was engraved. The Stony Tribe's adherence to Treaty 7 was effected August 29, 1878. The Stony Peoples are Siouan speakers who live on lands in the Calgary-Banff area of Alberta. There are three bands, today. This medal began its life as an unnumbered and undated piece and when needed was engraved by hand with its appropriate treaty number and date. Reverse dies A (wide 7) and B (narrow 7) were sunk from two hubs that were identical in every respect other than their date logotypes. Hub A had a two digit date logotype (18); medals struck from this die had their dates completed by individual punches, the numeral seven punch showing a wide space under the cross bar of the 7. Hub B had a three digit date logotype (187). Dies sunk from hub A struck the dated silver medals in this collection. Those sunk from hub B struck the undated silver medals herein, including the present medal. Treaty numbers and optional date numerals were to be entered onto the medals by hand by prepared numeral punches that were likely supplied by Wyon's firm along with the medals. Over time, as evidenced here, these small punches must have gone astray.

Ex Sotheby's sale of June 24, 1970, lot 306.

Written text of Treaty No. 7, September 22, 1877 showing signatures and marks of signers.
(Library and Archives Canada/Department of Indian Affairs, RG10, Film T-9940, Vol. 1848, D-10-a, Item 310/C-025985)



TREATY EIGHT: 1899

THE SLAVE LAKE TREATY

Imposed June 21 through August 14 on Cree, Beaver, and Chippewayan peoples. The last of the Victorian era treaties. Lands surrendered included about 250,000 square miles or about half of Alberta, the northeastern third of British Columbia (surrendered August 10, 1910 by Slave and Sicanee peoples), part of the south central North-West Territories, and the northwestern corner of Manitoba. Signatories: 81 (Treaties & Surrenders, Nos. 428-9).

Not represented in the Ford Collection, an indication of the rarity of the medal. In 1903 some six Treaty type medals were struck and backdated 1899 as replacements for Treaty Eight medals. These cost \$20 each at the time. The only auction record known to the cataloguer is the piece sold by Sotheby & Co. (Canada), Ltd. on May 26, 1970, lot 217, a silver specimen graded Uncirculated and accompanied by its case. The cataloguer of the day wrote only seven medals were awarded.



*Treaty No. 8 Commissioners, 1899.
(Glenbow Archives NA-949-1)*



*David Laird July 8, 1899.
(Glenbow Archives NA-949-34)*

UNDATED AND UNNUMBERED SILVER VICTORIAN TREATY MEDALS



Lot No. 26

- 26 **Victoria. Undated and Unnumbered Treaty Medal. Silver. Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No. impressed above, 187 below (Reverse B). Undated and unnumbered. 76.3 mm. 3.212.1 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Edge plain. Medium silver gray over reflective surfaces. Some scratches, abrasions on head, shallow edge knocks. Medals struck from reverse B seem to be a little heavier than those struck from reverse A.

Ex Robert Brule on June 14, 1961, said ex C.A. Laframboise Collection.



*Treaty Payment ca 1899.
(Glenbow Archives NA-2760-7)*



Lot No. 27

- 27 **Victoria. Undated and Unnumbered Treaty Medal. Silver. Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No. impressed above, 187 below (Reverse B). Undated and unnumbered. 76.3 mm. 3,217.8 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Edge plain. Richly toned silver gray and iridescent rose and blue over reflective surfaces. Heavy reverse rim ding.

Ex William T. Anton, Jr. on November 5, 1965, said ex P.H. Ward Collection (Stack's, April 30, 1964, lot 520).



Lot No. 28

- 28 **Victoria. Undated and Unnumbered Treaty Medal. Silver. Impaired Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig.38. Crowned and veiled bust of Victoria left (Obverse 1); commissioner of the second rank left shaking hands with ranking indigene right, teepees in right middle ground, setting sun in left background, INDIAN TREATY No. impressed above, 187 below (Reverse B). Undated and unnumbered. 76.3 mm. 3,255.9 gns. Original clasp mount and loop. Edge plain. Medium silver gray color. Light marks, small rim cuts both sides, drill hole in l of INDIAN.

Ex Ed Shapiro on February 15, 1961.

VICTORIAN TREATY MEDALS STRUCK IN BRONZED COPPER

Treaty medals were struck, numbered and dated in silver for signatories. Those struck in bronzed copper were made for other purposes which remain obscure. Mr. Ford's examples in this latter metal are provocative.



Lot No. 29

- 29 **Victoria. Treaty Type. Undated. Copper, bronzed. Proof, nearly Choice.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust left; unarmed commissioner of the second grade and First Peoples' representative shaking hands to seal a pact of peace, war hatchet struck to ground, sun setting in splendor in rear left field, plains peoples' tipis in middle and left fields. No treaty number, date not completed. 76.3 mm. 3,812.4 gns. Even, medium brown color. Some light marks and minor spotting, both largely trivial.

Ex Charlton Numismatics sale of June 7, 1974, lot 29.



Blind Chief Missabay addressing the assembly before the feast held after the James Bay Treaty signing ceremony, Osnaburgh House (July 12, 1905). (Archives of Ontario, C 275-1-0-2, [S 7600], Duncan Campbell Scott fonds)



Lot No. 30

- 30 **Victoria. Treaty Type. Undated. Copper, bronzed. Proof/Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust left; unarmed commissioner of the second grade and First Peoples' representative shaking hands to seal a pact of peace, war hatchet struck to ground, sun setting in splendor in rear left field, plains peoples' tepees in middle and left fields. No treaty number, date not completed. 76.4 mm. 3,812.4 gns. Nice, even medium brown color over reflective fields. Unfortunate obverse spot.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.



Lot No. 31

- 31 **Victoria. Treaty Type. Undated. Copper, bronzed. About Extremely Fine.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust left; unarmed commissioner of the second grade and First Peoples' representative shaking hands to seal a pact of peace, war hatchet struck to ground, sun setting in splendor in rear left field, plains peoples' tepees in middle and left fields. No treaty number, date not completed. 76.4 mm. 3,812.9 gns. Very dark brown, nearly steel in color. Possibly a table medal. The piece made £350 when last sold in 1989.

Ex Glendining's sale of November 22, 1989, lot 411.



Lot No. 32

- 32 **Victoria. Treaty 5. 1874. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust left; unarmed commissioner of the second grade and First Peoples' representative shaking hands to seal a pact of peace, war hatchet struck to ground, sun setting in splendor in rear left field, plains peoples' tepees in middle and left fields. Treaty No. 5 at top, 1874 at bottom. 76.3 mm. 3.769.6 gns. Even, rich brown color with reflective surfaces and quite nice overall. "245" in individual number punches stamped into edge. The treaty number and date do not correspond. The numeral 4 punch used to complete the date on this medal is the same that appears on the Treaty 6 and Treaty 7 medals to follow. A provocative piece.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.



Lot No. 33

- 33 **Victoria. Treaty 6. 1874. Copper, bronzed. Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust left; unarmed commissioner of the second grade and First Peoples' representative shaking hands to seal a pact of peace, war hatchet struck to ground, sun setting in splendor in rear left field, plains peoples' tepees in middle and left fields. Treaty No. 6 at top, 1874 at bottom. 76.3 mm. 3.995.2 gns. Fairly even brown color. Reflective surfaces. A choice specimen but for some obverse spots. The treaty number and date do not correspond. The numeral 4 punch used to complete the date on this medal is the same that appears on the bronze Treaty 5 and Treaty 7 medals in this collection. A provocative piece.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.



Lot No. 34

- 34 **Victoria. Treaty 7. 1874. Copper, bronzed. Proof/Choice Proof.** Obverse and reverse signed J.S. & A.B.Wyon. Jam. fig. 38. Crowned and veiled bust left; unarmed commissioner of the second grade and First Peoples' representative shaking hands to seal a pact of peace, war hatchet struck to ground, sun setting in splendor in rear left field, plains peoples' tepees in middle and left fields. Treaty No. 7 at top, 1874 at bottom. 76.3 mm. 4,067.5 gns. Even brown color. Reflective surfaces. Obverse spot, other minor marks. The treaty number and date do not correspond. The numeral 4 punch used to complete the date on this medal is the same that appears on the Treaty 4 and Treaty 5 medals in this collection. A provocative piece.

Ex Robert Brule on November 7, 1961.



*Hon. David Laird, (Minister of the Interior), ca. March 1874.
(Library and Archives Canada/Credit: Topley Studio/Topley Studio fonds/PA-025478)*

THE 1901 CALGARY ASSEMBLY MEDALS

On September 28, 1901 some 2,000 Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stony, and Cree First Peoples assembled at Shaganappi Point outside Calgary, Alberta to meet and express loyalty to the Crown in the persons of its representatives the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (later George V and Queen Mary). The Duke's speech that day concluded with the words, "The Great King (Edward VII) has ordered a silver medal to be struck to commemorate the day, and one medal will be presented

to each of the Head Chiefs which shall always be kept by him." The medals were made by the Toronto firm of P.W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., which also struck bronze medals probably for collectors and an additional number in silver for whatever reason. Only 12 men are named as Head Chiefs signatory to the official First Peoples' greeting delivered to the Duke and Duchess on September 28, but many more than that number of silver Calgary Medals are known.

SILVER 1901 CALGARY ASSEMBLY MEDAL WITH ORIGINAL LOOP, RING, RIBBON, AND PINBACK



Lot No. 35

- 35 Edward VII (1901-10). Duke & Duchess of Cornwall for Edward VII. Calgary Assembly Medal, 1901. Silver. Choice Proof. Jam. fig.39. Busts left of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York within an ornate border; royal arms in center, date and assembly location below, presentation inscription around. Obverse signed F.W.ELLIS Co. 64.5mm. 1911.6 gns. Light silver with some hairlines on brightly reflective surfaces. Original loop, suspension ring, ribbon, and die struck pinback.

Ex Glendining's sale of March 20, 1974, lot 57.

GEM PROOF CALGARY ASSEMBLY MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 36

- 36 Edward VII. Duke & Duchess of Cornwall for Edward VII. Calgary Assembly Medal, 1901. Silver. Gem Proof. Jam. fig.39. Busts left of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York within an ornate border; royal arms in center, date and assembly location below, presentation inscription around. Obverse signed F.W.ELLIS Co. 64.4 mm. 1,447.5 gns. Beautifully toned iridescent silver and rose over bright fields. Not mounted. With its battered case of issue.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A THIRD SILVER CALGARY ASSEMBLY MEDAL



Lot No. 37

- 37 Edward VII. Duke & Duchess of Cornwall for Edward VII. Calgary Assembly Medal, 1901. Silver. Proof. Jam. fig.39. Busts left of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York within an ornate border; royal arms in center, date and assembly location below, presentation inscription around. Obverse signed F.W.ELLIS Co. 64.4 mm. 1,461.1 gns. Bright silver in color, hairlined from an old cleaning. Not mounted.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company on April 5, 1963; said ex Dr. Meloche Collection.

UNMOUNTED BRONZED COPPER 1901 CALGARY ASSEMBLY MEDAL



Lot No. 38

- 38 Edward VII. Duke & Duchess of Cornwall for Edward VII. Calgary Assembly Medal, 1901. Copper, bronzed. Proof, nearly Choice. Jam. fig.39. Busts left of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York within an ornate border; royal arms in center, date and assembly location below, presentation inscription around. Obverse signed F.W.ELLIS Co. 64.5 mm. 1.606.0 gns. Good, rich and deep color. Some light marks. Not mounted.

Ex Fred Samuels on January 5, 1963.

DEEP BROWN COPPER 1901 CALGARY ASSEMBLY MEDAL



Lot No. 39

- 39 Edward VII. Duke & Duchess of Cornwall for Edward VII. Calgary Assembly Medal, 1901. Copper, bronzed. Proof. Jam. fig.39. Busts left of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York within an ornate border; royal arms in center, date and assembly location below, presentation inscription around. Obverse signed F.W.ELLIS Co. 64.7 mm. 1.613.9 gns. Deep brown color. Obverse discoloration. Not mounted.

Ex Warren Baker on July 22, 1966.

TREATY NINE: 1905-06

THE JAMES BAY TREATY

Signing ceremonies (12) in various locations during the summer months of 1905-06 (additional signings with other peoples 1929-30). Imposed on the Ojibway and Cree peoples. Some 90,000 square miles obtained in northern Ontario. Signatories: 76 (Indian and Northern Affairs page of Canadian government web page http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/trts/trty9/artcl_e.html)

Not represented in the Ford Collection, an indication of its rarity. In a break with precedent, no medal was

struck for and presented to First Peoples signatory to Treaty Nine. Instead, silver badges each with an enameled Union Jack on the front were made in 1910 and distributed after the fact. Larger badges were inscribed CHIEF, smaller ones COUNCILLOR. The reverses were left blank. The badges were made by the Ottawa firm of A. McMillan. Sixteen large and 30 small size badges were struck for the 1909 signatories but more were struck in 1929 when additional peoples signed Treaty Nine.



*Meeting with Cree ca 1907.
(Glenbow Archives NA-5462-10)*



*[Treaty 9] Indians at Fort Hope, [Ont.], 1905.
(Library and Archives Canada/Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development collection/PA-059539)*

TREATY TEN: 1906

THE ISLE-LA-CROSSE TREATY

Signed August 28, 1906 at Isle-la-Crosse and September 19, 1906 at Canoe Lake (the ceremony postponed) and August 19 and 22, 1907 at Lac du Brochet). Imposed on Cree and Chippewyan peoples. Central and north-eastern Saskatchewan and a portion of Alberta. Some 85,800 square miles was surrendered to the Dominion government. Signatories: 12 (Indian and Northern Affairs page of Canadian government web page http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/trts/trty10/artcl_e.html)

THE EXCEPTIONALLY RARE
ROSENTHAL MEDALS

Edward VII portrait medals for Treaty 10 were prepared for the government by the Ottawa silversmith Rosenthal, who signed the edge of the medal. In an echo of the way some earlier undated George III medals had been made, the Rosenthal medals were assembled from three pieces: the struck front and back and an encircling edge. Rosenthal medals were meant to be issued for Treaty

10 but were made without a date or a treaty number. That way, they could be and were distributed not only for Treaty 10, but also for earlier treaty signatories and their successors who had lost or never received their appropriate medals. Jamieson believed the silver Rosenthal medals were meant for the Chiefs and the bronze ones for the Councillors. Morin said six in silver at \$30 each and 12 in bronze at \$20 each were made.

Only four specimens of this type are known in silver and just two in bronze. The medals appear to have been made as composites. The obverse consists of the royal bust raised from a sheet repousse, then chased and affixed by screws to the table. The inscription was punched into the table from the front to back giving it an incuse appearance. The reverse has a central design probably raised by electrotyping from a treaty type medal. The inscriptions at top and bottom on this side were hand engraved as needed. The whole is a rather ad hoc affair and seems unworthy of either its grantor or recipient.

A SILVER ROSENTHAL MEDAL
A REPLACEMENT MEDAL FOR TREATY 4

Lot No. 40

- 40 Edward VII. The Rosenthal Type for Treaty 10. Replacement Medal for Treaty 4. Silver. About As Made. Jam. fig. 42. Edward VII's crowned bust right, nomen in partial incuse above; the type of the earlier Victorian treaty medal. INDIAN TREATY above, TREATY No.4 below engraved by hand. Edge stamped ROSENTHAL. 75.5 mm. 2,782.9 gns. Nice, light silver centers, lightly toned peripheries. Some chasing, as made. Royal bust loose on the planchet, original screw clasp mount broken, ring disjoint. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only four of these including this specimen, Glenbow Museum, National Collection (Canada), private collection. This is currently the only specimen available for new private ownership.

Ex Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Sale 26 (February 26, 1993, lot 1294).

A BRONZE ROSENTHAL MEDAL

One of Just Two Known



Lot No. 41

- 41 **Edward VII. The Rosenthal Type for Treaty 10. Replacement Medal for Treaty 6. Bronze. Choice Extremely Fine.** Jam. fig. 42. Edward VII's crowned bust right, nomen in partial incuse above; the type of the earlier Victorian treaty medal, INDIAN TREATY above, No.6 below engraved by hand. Edge stamped ROSENTHAL. 75.0 mm. 3,220.3 gns. Mostly dark brown. Chased and smoothed, as made. Original mount and ring. Treaty number in a different style than engraving at the top of the reverse and appears fresher. Said to have been passed down in the family of William Richard Taylor, an agent for the government active in the first two decades of the 20th c. Taylor is said to have distributed gifts and annuities to First Peoples, including medals. It is said that the present medal was, for some unknown reason, never distributed as intended. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer knows of only one other beside this, a specimen in the Public Archives of Canada.

Ex Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Sale 26 (February 26, 1993, lot 1293).

TREATY ELEVEN: 1921

THE MACKENZIE RIVER TREATY

Signing ceremonies in eight locations mostly in the summer of 1921 with the final signing at Fort Liard in July, 1922. Imposed on Dogrib, Slave, Hare and Locheux peoples. About 372,000 square miles or about half of the old North-West Territories were surrendered. Signatories: 19 (Indian and Northern Affairs page of Canadian government web page http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/pr/trts/trty11/artcl_e.html)

Not represented in the Ford Collection, an indication of its rarity. The medals for Treaty Eleven, showing

the bust of George V, were made by the Toronto firm of P.W. Ellis & Company, who had already made the 1901 Calgary Assembly medals. Like the Treaty Ten Rosenthal medals, the Treaty Eleven medals made by Ellis & Co. bore neither a date nor a treaty number, perhaps in expectation of further surrenders in the future or to serve as replacement medals for older, lost ones. Jamieson reported some 15 George V medals were struck in 1922 at a cost of \$466.25 for the medals and cases for each and the dies.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY MEDALS

The Hudson's Bay Company medals were ordered by the Company from the Soho Mint on February 10, 1820. The silver medals feature as an obverse a George III die prepared some two decades earlier by Conrad Kuchler and for the reverse an out of date version of the arms of the Company. The reverse, sold in 1850, still exists in Birmingham. In May, 1820 a "parcel containing 24 medals for Indian Chiefs" was shipped aboard the Company's ship *Eddystone* consigned to the York Factory. In later years more silver medals were sent to Canada, the exact number being unknown but probably as small as the first shipment. The earliest medals have always been catalogued as having a perfect reverse die but every silver one the cataloguer has seen has shown the same reverse break from rim to tail. This break has been described as enlarging progressively but its initial state is not much less advanced than its mature condition

and so allows no safe comment about the absolute duration between the two. Examples struck in bronzed copper also show the reverse break, some in the same state as seen on the silver specimens. Warren Baker has suggested the silver medals were not shipped mounted for wearing, noting that three of the known silver medals have mounts that differ one from the other.

The bronze medals were also sent to the Company's forts in Canada for Company medals were mentioned as "in existence" and "not silver" in a letter dated at Hudson's Bay House in London 1852. Given the singularity of the die marriage seen on the silver medals but the plurality of marriages noted on the bronzed copper pieces, it is the cataloguer's opinion that restrikes of this medal are more typically in the latter than the former metal.

VERY RARE SILVER HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY SILVER MEDAL



Lot No. 42

- 42 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Silver. Very Fine.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.9 mm. 974.2 gns. Mount after the fashion of the earlier royal First Peoples' medals, unlike the Jamieson plate example, but apparently original. Reverse break present as on all seen. Medium silver gray with some peripheral toning. Heavy obverse scratches. Light rim marks, edge cuts from the loop, one edge flaw. **Very rare:** there may be fewer than 10 of these in private collections. The last sold was a piece catalogued as Choice Uncirculated in the March 15, 2001 LaRiviere auction. That example showed the reverse break as both of Mr. Ford's silvers and all his coppers and paper impressions. It sold for \$6,612 and had, incorrectly, been called a "Taylor restrike" by its 1989 Glendining's cataloguer. The Don Stewart Collection silver specimen was offered in the late Jeffrey Hoare's February 25, 1994 TOREX sale as lot 589. Described as Very Fine but without a loop, it was estimated at the time at Can \$20,000. The cataloguer cannot remember another recent sale of a silver Hudson's Bay medal and the only other example that comes to mind is the 1925 Wilson Sale piece (lot 942). The Glenbow Museum has the Jamieson plate specimen in silver and there is a handful in private collections.

Ex Fred Baldwin on June 24, 1965

WELL CIRCULATED SILVER HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY SILVER MEDAL



Lot No. 43

- 43 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Silver. Very Good to Fine.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 48.0 mm. 942.9 gns. Holed, without loop. Reverse break present as on all seen. Lighter silver gray in color. Deep gouge in left obverse field. Surfaces quite rough nearly everywhere. Attempted hole to the left of the original one. This has the look of an awarded medal. **Very rare** as noted with probably fewer than 10 of these held privately.

Ex Robert Brule, date unrecorded, said ex C.A. Laframboise Collection.

SEVEN BRONZED COPPER HUDSON'S BAY MEDALS

From Three Obverse Dies



Lot No. 44

- 44 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Gem Proof.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.8 mm. 871.7 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as on all seen. Lovely, rich brown with iridescent toning over bright and reflective fields with a satiny sheen. **Rare** but how much so is unknown. Ford has seven and LaRiviere had two but there may still be as few as 50 of these surviving.

Ex Glendining's sale of November 24, 1971, lot 271.

CHOICE PROOF COPPER HUDSON'S BAY MEDAL



Lot No. 45

- 45 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.8 mm. 869.2 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as seen on all. Nice, medium brown with iridescent toning over bright and reflective fields. Some spotting. Light rub on the high points. **Rare.**

Ex Glendining's sale of March 15, 1972, part of lot 362.

RARE HUDSON'S BAY MEDAL IN COPPER



Lot No. 46

- 46 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.8 mm. 866.6 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as seen on all. Good, medium brown, some iridescent toning, bright fields. Stain in left obverse field. Minor rub on the obverse high points. **Rare.**

Ex Glendining's sale of May 1, 1975, part of lot 307.



Lot No. 47

- 47 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Proof.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.8 mm. 878.9 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as seen on all. Deeper brown. Spot in left obverse field. With its bronzed shell protective plates as sold. **Rare.**

Ex Fred Baldwin on June 24, 1965.



Lot No. 48

- 48 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Proof.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with small C.H.K. signature (Obverse 1, the die of BHM 991 and 1062); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.8 mm. 874.0 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as seen on all. Deep brown. Rubbed, some hidden hairlines. **Rare.**

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 21, 1971.



Lot No. 49

- 49 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Choice Proof.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left with large C.H.K. signature (Obverse 2, the die of BHM 484 and 523); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). 47.9 mm. 942.5 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as seen on all, rim cud heavy. Medium brown, bronzing a bit irregular in places. Bright reflective surfaces. **Rare.** The heavier weight of this and the next may be instructive.

Ex Ted Craige on July 16, 1970; said, ex Jim King.

BRONZED COPPER HUDSON'S BAY MEDAL

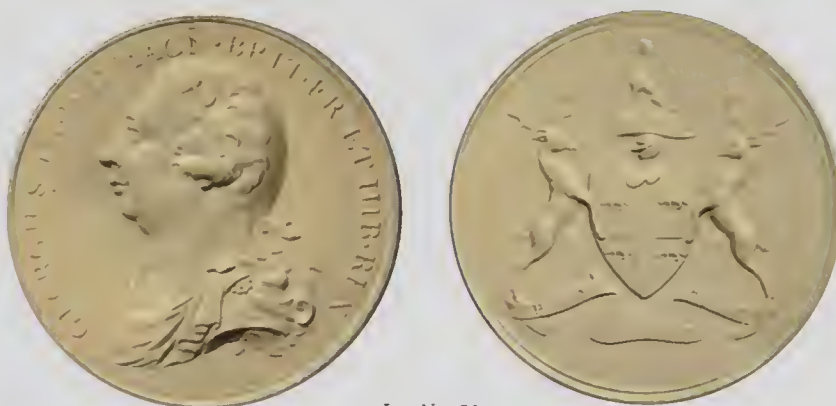


Lot No. 50

- 50 **Hudson's Bay Company Medal, n.d. [1820]. Copper, bronzed. Proof, nearly Choice.** Jam. fig. 20. Bust of George III left signed C.H. KUCHLER.FEC. (Obverse 3, the die of BHM 458); antique arms of the Company (Reverse A). Copper, bronzed. 47.9 mm. 946.9 gns. Not holed. Reverse break present as seen on all, rim cud heavy. Lighter brown with even bronzing and somewhat bright surfaces. **Rare.** The obverse rim has begun crumbling at the lower left.

Ex Ted Craige on July 16, 1970; said, ex Jim King.

FIVE SAMPLE HUDSON'S BAY MEDAL IMPRESSIONS IN PAPER



Lot No. 51

- 51 **Hudson's Bay Medal Samples on Paper. Essentially As Made.** Said ex Ralph Heaton's mint samples collection (ca. 1850-65). Uniface 47.1 mm. impressions from the dies on paper consisting of: (1-3) obverses, George III bust left signed C.H.KUCHLER FEC (Obverse 4 in this series) the punch resembling that seen on Obverse 2, two showing a single break from head to N to rim above, the other with an additional break from head to B to rim, above; (4-5) reverses, the expected die of the medal (Reverse A) in its expected broken state but without the rim cud seen on the heavy bronzed copper pieces offered, above. (Total: 5 pieces).

Pedigree unrecorded.

UNITED STATES MEDALS DISTRIBUTED TO FIRST PEOPLES, 1796-1893

THE SEASONS MEDALS

STRUCK UNDER WASHINGTON'S PRESIDENCY

DISTRIBUTED DURING JOHN ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION

The Washington Seasons Medals were ordered by James McHenry, Secretary of War, by letter sent October, 1796 to Rufus King, then American Ambassador to the Court of St. James in Great Britain. The medals were designed at King's request by Colonel John Trumbull in 1797. Trumbull's sketches for the three obverses and single common reverse were engraved into dies by Conrad Kuchler. The medals were struck by Boulton & Watt in Birmingham during April-October, 1798. McHenry's originating order of 1796 called for 500 silver and 200 copper medals in all. Recent study by David Vice published in *FORMAT* 48 based upon the Matthew Boulton papers has established the mintage figures for the three types. Six sets in silver without loops were struck in 1799 at Rufus King's order and, while not so stated, may have been proofs.

Although the medals have as their reverse type the inscription **SECOND PRESIDENCY OF GEO. WASHINGTON MDCCXCVI** they were not distributed until after Washington had both left office and died. Some of these medals were distributed by Lewis and Clarke on their trek across the continent in 1805. There appear to be no portraits known of Indians shown wearing one of the Seasons medals and Fr. Prucha suggests the types were not well accepted by Native Americans who, he feels, preferred medals with portraits of kings or presidents on them. The original 1796 order called for the medals to be pierced for suspension, but as fulfilled, the medals were made with a small loop at the top.

Silver Seasons Medals are very rare. Most of them did not survive, either because they were later melted at the Philadelphia Mint to make other medals or were lost following distribution. The number actually given to Native Americans is unknown. Almost all known silver medals show signs of having been worn and are usually in lower grades with a myriad of marks showing varying degrees of distress. Copper medals may also have

been distributed but it is likely they would have been resisted more strenuously than the anacephalic silver ones. Copper medals in general are found in higher grades than the silver ones.

An interesting letter regarding the Seasons Medals, dated May 29, 1800 and written by Samuel McHenry to Samuel Dexter, sheds further light of these medals:



"It is especially and specifically recommended to my successor, to make himself as soon as possible minutely acquainted with the actual state of the Indian Superintendencies, and also with the system which has been adopted, and is now in execution for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians, and keeping them at peace with and attached to the United States. I cannot but flatter myself that the efficiency of the system initiated by the late President will not be impaired under the direction of my successor, having had its success much at heart and leaving under its influence which must increase with time the great body of Indians in all parts of the United States, well affected to the interests of our Country-friendly to each other-inclined to war and progressing in civilization.

To aid this system, a series of medals in silver and bronze have been procured from England with devices elegantly executed emblematic of the progressive states of man from the savage to the earliest arts of civilized life. These were intended to be distributed by the Superintendents as encouragements to those of the Indians who should make the greatest advances in raising cattle, the cultivation of their lands and the domestic manufacturers of spinning and weaving. They are deposited in four boxes in the Bank of the United States, except a few which are in a desk in the Secretary's room at the War Office—the key of which will be left enclosed for my successor. I have taken to myself two of each of the three sets forming the series wishing to preserve these evidences of the benevolent intentions of the administration of General Washington toward the Indians."

ATTRACTIVE BRONZED COPPER SHEPHERD MEDAL



Lot No. 52

- 52 Washington Seasons Medal. The Shepherd. Copper, bronzed. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. Julian IP.51, Prucha 37, Belden 12. About Uncirculated. 48.0 mm. 739.4 gns. 3.3 - 3.5 mm. thick. Not holed or tapped. No witness line. Rich, deep golden tobacco brown on the obverse and reverse. Quite well preserved for one of these. Some minor disturbances, trace of verdigris on edge, otherwise not at all undesirable. The obverse design was described by the artist as "1. Alludes to the raising of cattle—a cow licking a young calf—sheep and a lamb sucking—a man in the character of a shepherd watching them—a small house and trees in the distance." Mintages: 150 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, **seven bronzed copper without loop.**

Ex E.A. Rice on March 4, 1956, via Bob MacAusland.

CHOICE BRONZED COPPER SHEPHERD MEDAL



Lot No. 53

- 53 Washington Seasons Medal. The Shepherd. Copper, bronzed. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. Julian IP.51, Prucha 37, Belden 12. Choice Extremely Fine. 48.0 mm. 757.5 gns. 3.4 - 3.5 mm. thick. Not holed or tapped. No witness line. Deep olive brown in color on both sides, the shade nearly uniform on each. Small spot near rim on obverse, some rim nicks. Rather extensively scratched on the obverse. Mintages: 150 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, **seven bronzed copper without loop.**

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

JOHN ADAMS 1797 - 1801

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE ADAMS PRESIDENCY

No Indian Peace medals were struck specifically for Adams' presidency. Medal needs were, presumably, filled from pre-existing supplies of Washington Seasons Medals which arrived in Washington in 1799. At some time between 1814 and 1839 Moritz Furst made an Adams portrait die which Franklin Peale saw in 1841. Mint Director James Snowden found the die again in 1861 and married it to a Jefferson reverse and made a few soft metal strikes but he claimed the die had never been hardened. In 1878, the die reappeared in the sale of the Mickley Collection and was quickly bought by the Mint. The Adams Indian Peace medal uses the Furst Adams portrait obverse (Neuzil IO-2) and the John Reich PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP reverse type of 1809-49 with pointed A in AND (the First

Reverse). Copper medals were struck in two periods, before 1877 and after 1878 but no better precision than that is possible. President Grant had a copper one in 1877 which he obtained from a Native American owner and the Mint struck 50 of them in December, 1878. It is not known when the unique silver 51mm. medal ex Victor Morin's collection was struck, but given both its provenance and condition it is likely to have been early in the first period. The silver 51 mm. medal in Dreyfuss:6003 (ex Ed Rice Collection) and the one in Bridge:1051 were both 20th -century restrikes using the Type II reverse. The aluminum Adams medals were made in the 20th century for collectors like Virgil Brand. The two records Carlson published in 1986 almost certainly refer to the Bridge and Rice restrikes.

A REMARKABLE JOHN ADAMS MEDAL

Exceptionally Rare Largest Size Bronzed Copper Medal

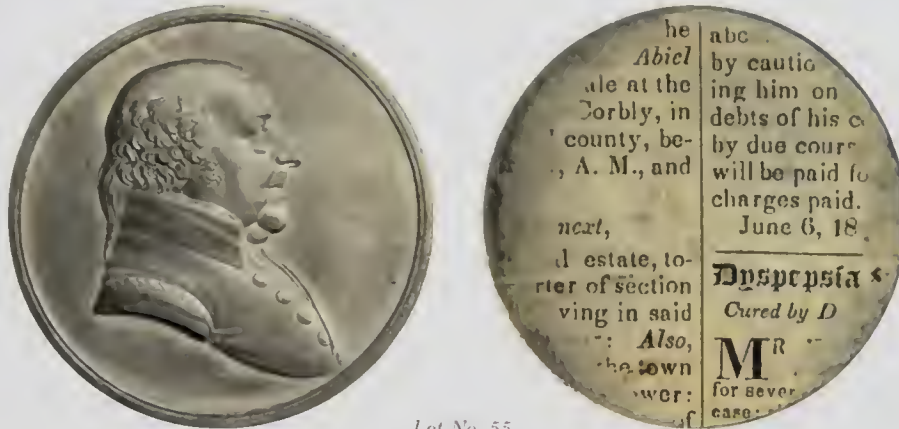


Lot No. 54

- 54 **John Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1797. Bronzed copper. Second Reverse. Unsigned dies. Julian-, Prucha p.138, Belden-. Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.67 mm. Rims 5.3 - 5.7 mm. thick. 3,151.8 gns. No witness line. Reddish orange-tan surface finish like the medals of the earlier days at the Mint, before the introduction of the ugly yellow bronze. Somewhat reflective surfaces. Rusty reverse. This was struck circa 1904-05 to make a three inch medal of John Adams to fit into the Presidential series. The obverse is an enlargement of Furst's two inch die. This is the first the cataloguer can recall seeing of an Adams in the First Size with the traditional surface bronzing finish.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A TRIAL OF THE UNFINISHED ADAMS TWO INCH OBVERSE DIE



Lot No. 55

- 55 **John Adams Indian Peace Medal Obverse Die Trial, n.d.** Uniface lead impression from the unfinished die, lacking the inscription and date, unsigned, with finished rims. Essentially, as made. 51.4 mm. 1.8 mm. thick. 562.6 gns. Backed on the reverse with old newsprint bearing partial date as June 6, 18XX. Exceptionally rare. Mr. Ford believed that this was struck before the die left the Mint sold to Joseph Mickley in the 1850s, when as Snowden remarked in his study of the Mint's medals. "A few copies were taken in soft metal." The provenance of the piece, dating 1845-49, supports Mr. Ford's belief. The Adams obverse was prepared by Moritz Furst at the request of Adam Eckfeldt and was probably cut 1825-29. It was never hardened nor was a reverse ever made to mate it.

Ex Presidential Coin and Antique Company on February 1, 1979; earlier, ex Tom Gordon Collection.

CHOICE BRONZED COPPER ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 56

- 56 **John Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1797. Bronzed copper.** The only size sold to the public before 1905. Second Reverse. Unsigned dies. Julian IP.1, Prucha 59, Belden 44. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.6 mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.5 mm. thick. 1,036.3 gns. No witness line on edge. Light reddish brown surface finish. Somewhat reflective fields on both sides. Sharp centers with just a hint of rub on Adams' hair, a few stray scuffs, minor rim ties. Although the obverse is by Moritz Furst the die was not signed and its date and sponsors are unknown. Julian speculates the die may have been made between 1825-29. The reverse here is the second style with flat topped A's and dates the medal after 1846. John Adams First Peoples' Medals were struck outside the Mint, using the Mint's own reverses (Types 1 and 2), however, before 1878 and inside the Mint after that date. The rims on this piece are quite thick. Those on the unique silver medal ex Victor Morin Coll. (1,034.7 gns. with Type 1 reverse) measure 2.6 - 2.8 mm. and those on a bronzed copper medal at 1,049.4 gns. also showing the Type 1 reverse ex Coin Galleries' November, 1993 sale measure 1.9 - 2.6 mm.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A SECOND 1797 JOHN ADAMS BRONZED COPPER MEDAL



Lot No. 57

- 57 **John Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1797. Bronzed copper. The only size sold to the public before 1905. First Reverse. Unsigned dies. Julian IP.1, Prucha 59, Belden 44. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.7 mm. Rims a uniform 3.9 mm. thick. 1,025.6 gns. Witness line 10 o'clock (seen from the obverse). Nice, rich chocolate brown surface finish. Sharp centers, somewhat reflective fields, minor marks. An intriguing contrast to the first. Metrological parameters essentially the same but the two with sharply different surface finishes and from different reverse dies. The blanks for all these John Adams medals are so similar as to suggest a single stock. Yet, the presence of the witness line on this medal suggests a striking date prior to the middle 1830s. Examination of a large sample of J. Adams' medals might prove instructive.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SHARP JOHN ADAMS COPPER INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 58

- 58 **John Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1797. Bronzed copper. The only size sold to the public before 1905. First Reverse. Unsigned dies. Julian IP.1, Prucha 59, Belden 44. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.7 mm. Rims 3.7 - 4.1 mm. thick. 1,032.4 gns. No witness line. Orange-tan surface finish. Good central sharpness, fields brightly reflective. Obverse spotty. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse. The absence of a witness line on this medal suggests a striking date after the middle 1830s.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

THOMAS JEFFERSON 1801 - 1809

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE JEFFERSON PRESIDENCY

Shortly after Jefferson's inauguration and at the request of the War Department, Superintendent of Military Stores John Irvine contacted Mint Director Elias Boudinot and engraver Robert Scot in April, 1801 and requested that they begin preparing dies for silver medals to be distributed to Native Americans. A series of delays occupied the summer months of 1801, but by December of that year John Reich (under subcontract from Robert Scot) had effected the dies for the three sizes of medals planned. Letter punches were made by coiner Adam Eckfeldt. Philadelphia silversmith Joseph Richardson, Jr., whose family firm had earlier made many of the large oval Washington medals, was entrusted with the task of preparing the silver plates and striking them with Scot's dies. The Jefferson medals were composed of an obverse and reverse struck on round plates, these let into an encircling band afterwards closed at the top and mounted with a ring for suspension. The space between the shells was sometimes filled to provide support for the thin silver faces. The round Jefferson medals were extremely popular, in part because of their large size, in part because their only American competition were the Washington Seasons Medals which bore no portrait, and in part because no medals had been made for John Adams' earlier presidency and none were ready early enough during Monroe's. As a result, fairly large num-

bers of Jefferson medals were actually distributed, not only during his own presidency, but even as late as 1812 during Monroe's administration. Records published by Fr. Prucha show hundreds of medals in all three sizes sent by the War Department in the period from 1805-12, including 93 of the extremely rare middle size. In 1803, Lewis and Clarke packed 32 Jefferson medals of all three sizes for their exploring expedition, all of which had to compete, so to speak, with the 76 mm. George III silver medals being distributed to Native Americans by agents of the British crown. After demand for the medals had ceased the dies were deposited with the Purveyor of Military Stores' office in the arsenal in Philadelphia. They remained there until 1841 when Mint Director Robert Patterson located and removed them. Restrikes were made almost immediately, including copper medals in the largest size and silver medals in the middle size, but these are easily identifiable as such. Carlson's notes of nine auction records for the largest silver, five for the middle size, and 11 for the smallest are out of date but their ratios closely reflect their comparative rarity. The American Numismatic Society Collection, for example, includes two large, one medium, and two small Jefferson shell medals. Happily for collectors, neither Rice nor Bridge had restrike silver shell Jefferson medals so perhaps the Mint did not make any.



A Hoowanneka wearing an Indian Peace Medal

A SCARCE FIRST SIZE BRONZED COPPER JEFFERSON RESTRIKE



Lot No. 59

- 59 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Mint copy obverse and reverse. Unsigned dies. J.I.P.2, Pr.38, B.15. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 100.4 mm. Rims 8.7 - 9.1 mm. thick. 7,344.8 gns. Solid. No witness line on edge. Reddish-orange tan surface finish. Good sharpness and detail, fields mostly satiny with some sheen. Light discolorations in upper left obverse field. Struck from the copy dies made at the Mint probably before the 1870s, maybe before the 1860s, but preserving the original reverse design. Possibly raised from a middle size restrrike in copper that showed the original second size dies. These big, heavy bronzed copper Jefferson Mint copies are quite scarce. Even harder to find are their solid struck brothers showing the original obverse and reverse dies. Examples of both can be seen in the 1986 David Dreyfuss catalogue.**

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A WELL WORN MIDDLE SIZE JEFFERSON SHELL MEDAL

Almost Certainly an Awarded Medal

The Rarest of the Three Sizes



Lot No. 60

- 60 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Silver. Shell. The Second Size. Unsigned dies. J.IP.3, Pr.39, B.16. Very Good.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.1 mm. Rims 3.2 - 3.6 mm. thick. 982.8 gns. A well worn example that, from its appearance, was almost certainly awarded at the time and preserved ever since. Inscription around the obverse mostly worn away, that on the reverse sharper but still heavily worn. Jefferson's portrait soft and worn down but his profile clear and his facial features mostly clear, some decorative stippling engraved on Jefferson's coat and sleeve in a style reminiscent of Cree design. Rim intact, loop broken from top. Pale silver in color on both sides, the piece a little darker around the rims. Heavily hairlined from old cleanings. **Extremely rare:** this is actually the rarest of the three sizes even if the largest commands the highest sale records! There may be as few as five of these surviving. The nicest the cataloguer has described was the Ford XVI specimen, a lovely EF that sold for \$184,000. The ANS specimen also lacks its hanger like this one but it is also noticeably crushed. The one that was in the Connecticut Historical Society was sold in the 1986 Dreyfuss auction and later in Presidential's December, 1988 auction. Both the Wilson and Bushnell sales had a middle size Jefferson (these may be the same medal). The National Collection still does not include a specimen. Examples of the middle size Jefferson medal struck on solid planchets are later restrikes and should not be confused with the original medals as distributed during this presidency. Originals were always struck front and back on two different silver roundels that were joined by the rim and then soldered closed at the top.

Ex Eureka Coin Shop, Inc. before December 2, 1976.

JEFFERSON SECOND SIZE IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 61

- 61 Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Unsigned original dies. J.IP.3, Pr.39, B.16. Choice About Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 74.7 mm. Rims 6.0 - 6.6 mm. thick. 2,922.6 gns. Quite dark brown, with some ruddy highlights. Surfaces a trifle reflective. These are quite rare with the original broken reverse. Both dies quite rusty.

Pedigree unrecorded.

REFLECTIVE BRONZED COPPER JEFFERSON INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 62

- 62 Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Unsigned. J.IP.3, Pr.39, B.16. Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 74.8 mm. Rims 7.1 - 7.4 mm. thick. 3,393.9 gns. Medium brown and tan. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Obverse quite spotty. From the redone obverse (close stop after U.) and reverse (the die unbroken, flat tops on A's).

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.



2x photo

Lot No. 63

- 63 Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Silver. Shell. The Third Size. Unsigned dies. J.I.P.4, Pr.39, B.176. Detail of Extremely Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 54.4 mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.4 mm. thick. 362.8 gns. In terms of sharpness at least equivalent to the grade. Obverse surfaces appears crushed in at points, reverse plate seems largely sound and still flat. Nice, rich coin, silver gray toning with hints of iridescent rose and blue, especially on the obverse. Rim shows some signs of roughness and irregularity at the top and bottom and may have been repaired at one time. Original loop and ring but these may have been reattached. **Very Rare:** the second rarest of the three sizes after the exceptionally rare middle size and tougher to find than the more popular largest size Jefferson shell. There were an unprecedented two in Ford XVI both of which were nicer than the VFs in Winterthur's collection and the March, 2001 Bowers & Merena auction. The only other recent auction record for one of these that comes to the cataloguer's mind is the one in Sotheby's December, 1993 auction.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

VERY NICE THIRD SIZE BRONZED COPPER JEFFERSON MEDAL



2x photo



Lot No. 64

- 64 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. Original Reverse. Unsigned dies. J.IP.4, Pr.39, B.17. Uncirculated, nearly Choice.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 51.8 mm. Rims 4.7 - 5.1 mm. thick. 1,043.5 gns. No witness line on edge. Brown and deep orange surface finish. Decent color, some hairlines, stray marks. Die rust in field under Jefferson's chin, reverse broken from base of thumb through bottom of tomahawk handle, ending faintly in field below pipe stem (as seen on the silver shell Jefferson of this size in Ford XVI, lot 109). Probably struck after the middle 1830s but further precision is impossible. The reverse shows the first design for the backs of U.S. medals for First Peoples: the Caucasian wrist on the left wears the cuff of an infantry officer while the Indigene wrist on the right is encircled by a silver band with a federal eagle of early 19th-century style like those seen on similar gift wrist bands made by the Richardson family on contract to the federal government. Above are a tomahawk of early style suited as much to felling trees as killing men crossed over a one-piece pipe of the type made in clay for sale to tobacco smokers of the late 18th century. This, the real first type, was redesigned in 1809 to become what is popularly the Type One reverse. The 1809 design removed the silver wrist band from around the wrist on the right, substituted a more indigenous calumet style pipe for the original clay one, and turned the tomahawk into a dual function man-killer and smoker. The legend remained the same on both. The 1846 redesign retained the typology of the earlier 1809 type. Its sole notable distinction is in the shape of the letters A, which are flat-topped on the 1846 type but pointed on the 1809 design.

Ex H.P. McCullough Collection (Stack's, November 20, 1967, part of lot 377).

JAMES MADISON 1809 - 1817

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE MADISON PRESIDENCY

Following Madison's inauguration in 1809 the Secretary of War ordered Purveyor of Military Supplies Tench Coxe to provide silver medals suitable for distribution to Native Americans that would bear the likeness of the new president. The new medals were to be struck solid, to better compete with English ones. John Reich was commissioned to engrave the dies. For various reasons Coxe failed in his commission and left office with the task unfinished. John Mason, head of the Office of Indian Trade, inherited the task and thought to ask a friend, Philadelphia merchant and American Philosophical Society member John Vaughan, to assist him. Vaughan might have seemed a suitable choice but his insistence on hiring an Italian artist to do a new portrait of President Madison and subsequent changes in the design led to further delays. It was not until December, 1814, after his second term had started, that the first Madison Indian Peace medal was finally struck.

A large number of silver medals were ultimately made at the Mint. Figures published by Fr. Prucha suggest that more than 113 of the largest size, 100 of the middle, and 103 of the smallest were delivered to John Mason in the first six months of 1815, with silver left over for a further run of the smallest medals. To distinguish the largest from the other designs, Madison is shown wearing a fur cloak on the 76 mm medal but not on the 62 or 51 mm. sizes. This distinction was continued on the medals until Tyler's administration, when Director Patterson's cost saving measures reduced the presidential portraits on the three sizes to machine made clones of each other. Reich redesigned the reverse of the Indian Peace medal at John Vaughan's request, removing the cuff with the federal eagle from the Indian's wrist, adding a pipe bowl to the tomahawk, and changing the clay pipe to a proper calumet.

LARGE SIZE SILVER MADISON MEDAL



Lot No. 65

- 65 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.5. Pr.40. B.20. Very Fine.** Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.1 mm. thick. 2,641.8 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep gray in color. Heavy obverse edge dent at 3:00, numerous tiny nicks, some shallow scratches. **Rare:** there are probably fewer than 15 of these surviving even though the Ford Collection included four examples, a remarkably high percentage of the total for a single collection.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate on July 28, 1958.

STEEL-GRAY TONED FIRST SIZE SILVER MADISON MEDAL



Lot No. 66

- 66 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.5, Pr.40, B.20. Nearly Very Fine.** Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 3.9 - 4.1 mm. thick. 2,653.9 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep steel-gray in color. Many tiny nicks, minor rim impairment. Edge a bit battered. **Rare** as noted above with perhaps fewer than 15 known.

Ex Carnegie Book Shop on September 15, 1966.

BRONZED COPPER MADISON LARGE SIZE MEDAL



Lot No. 67

- 67 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Bronzed copper. The First Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.5, Pr.40, B.20. Uncirculated.** Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 6.0 - 6.2 mm. thick. 3,452.5 gns. No witness line on edge. Light tan and brown, stained. Die rust visible in upper left obverse field. Reverse rust pits in space between tomahawk head and pipe stem heavy, as is the rust below the hands.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

FIRST SIZE MADISON PEACE MEDAL IN COPPER



Lot No. 68

- 68 James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Bronzed copper. The First Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.5, Pr.40, B.20. Choice About Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.6 mm. Rims 5.4 - 6.0 mm. thick. 3.215.3 gns. Possible witness line on edge at 7:30. Good, even coppery red color. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Die rust visible in upper left obverse field. Reverse rust pits in space between tomahawk head and pipe stem heavy, as is the rust below the hands.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

REMARKABLE SILVER MIDDLE SIZE MADISON MEDAL



Lot No. 69

- 69 James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.6, Pr.40, B.21. Very Fine. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.5 mm. Rims 2.9 - 3.3 mm. thick. 1.525.4 gns. No witness line at 12:00. Holed for suspension, no loop. Medium silver gray color. Graffiti "JRL" scratched in upper reverse field, other (illegible) graffiti in lower reverse field, other more minor marks. This size is known in silver only as an original strike since restrikes seem not to be known of the middle size Madison medal. About 100 of this size were struck in 1815. It is likely that fewer than a quarter of that number survive today.

Ex Leonard Stark on May 2, 1962.

A SECOND MIDDLE SIZE MADISON IN SILVER



Lot No. 70

- 70 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.6, Pr.40, B.21. Very Good, or so.** Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.5 mm. Rims 2.8 - 3.4 mm. thick. 1,548.9 gns. No obvious witness line. Holed for suspension, no loop. Medium to dark silver gray color. Many small nicks on the front, fairly heavy rim dent on the reverse. Other marks elsewhere on the rims and edge. Obverse rim failing at lower left. Hole quite close to the edge but as made. This size is known in silver only as an original strike since restrikes seem not to be known of the middle size Madison medal. About 100 of this size were struck in 1815. It is likely that fewer than a quarter of that number survive today.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

MIDDLE SIZE MADISON IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 71

- 71 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.6, Pr.40, B.21. Uncirculated.** Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.6 mm. Rims 5.6 - 5.7 mm. thick. 2,042.1 gns. No witness line on edge. Reddish orange surface finish. Somewhat satiny fields. Encrustation in left obverse field. The little intaglio circle at the top of the obverse is marked where the hole was to be drilled through the silver medals before they were released by the Mint.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SMALLEST SIZE MADISON IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 72

- 72 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.7, Pr.40, B.22. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.8 mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.4 mm. thick. 1,127.6 gns. No witness line on edge. Reddish orange surface finish. Somewhat reflective fields. Some stray marks, verdigris spots both sides. Die rust in field under PEACE. The little intaglio circle at the top of the obverse is marked where the hole was to be drilled through the silver medals before they were released by the Mint.

Ex Leonard Stark on February 3, 1962; said ex George Bauer Collection.

JAMES MADISON THIRD SIZE INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 73

- 73 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.7, Pr.40, B.22. Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.9 mm. Rims 3.7 - 4.0 mm. thick. 978.9 gns. No witness line on edge. Reddish brown surface finish. Nice, somewhat reflective fields nearly mark free. Die rust in field under PEACE a bit more advanced than on the previous.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

JAMES MONROE 1817 - 1825

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE MONROE PRESIDENCY

Following Monroe's inauguration as president, Superintendent of Indian Trade Thomas McKenney requested the Secretary of War to have medals made bearing the new president's portrait suitable for distribution to Native Americans. His request was not acted upon, however. The following year, McKenney wrote again and again receiving no favorable response. McKenney's third request for new medals, in a letter drafted in May, 1818, received a response and Secretary of War John Calhoun asked for details of the project. McKenney replied saying he thought 100 medals each of the three customary sizes should be sufficient for his needs and Calhoun authorized him to proceed with the undertaking. McKenney chose to work with John Vaughan, despite the latter's persnickety attention to irrelevant detail, and after some discussion about which

artist to employ to take the president's portrait, settled upon Moritz Furst of Philadelphia. Furst worked quickly and had die trials ready for McKenney in January, 1819. The first medals, 20 of the 62 mm. size, were delivered to McKenney in April, 1820 but despite the authorization for 300 medals the total struck was 32 of the 76mm. size and 100 each of the 62mm. and 51 mm. sizes. Apparently demand for the Monroe medal was not as strong as McKenney had anticipated, for by the end of the Monroe presidency, most of the 76mm. (23 of 32 struck), 62mm. (88 of 100 struck), and 51mm. (91 of 100 struck) had not been distributed. They remained with the Office of Indian Trade until 1822 when it was disestablished. The medals on hand were turned over to the office of the Secretary of War, and it is likely that they were all melted.

FIRST SIZE JAMES MONROE IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 74

- 74 **James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Bronzed copper. The First Size. First Reverse.** Obverse signed FURST.F. J.I.P.8, Pr.41, B.23. Choice About Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.8 mm. Rims 5.6 - 6.0 mm. thick. 3,388.7 gns. Reddish brown. Surfaces somewhat reflective but stained on both sides. Obverse rim cud at 7:15. Rust pits on reverse in space between tomahawk head and pipe stem and under heavy hands.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

MONROE PEACE MEDAL WITH SECOND REVERSE



Lot No. 75

- 75 **James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Bronzed (possibly) copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.I.P.8, Pr.41, B.23. Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.7 mm. Rims 5.2 - 5.8 mm. thick. 3.125.7 gns. Very nice, unusual coppery red as if the piece had never been bronzed. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Some light marks. Obverse die rusty in left field. Reverse rusted nearly everywhere. The large size Monroe may not exist in silver with the First Reverse. Since Mr. Ford collected what he believed to be original silver First Peoples' Medals, he did not include a First Size Monroe in silver in his collection. Copper medals were made for collectors and so were immune to this standard of perfection.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A SILVER MIDDLE SIZE MONROE MEDAL



Lot No. 76

- 76 **James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.I.P.9, Pr.41, B.24. Very Good.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.7 mm. Rims 3.2 - 3.3 mm. thick. 1.585.8 gns. No obvious witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep pewter gray on both sides. Many nicks and shallow dents on both sides, rims and edge, all consistent with the wear and use expected from an awarded medal. Although Mint records suggest only 12 of the 100 struck were not melted, the cataloguer has auction records of nearly a dozen specimens, making this the most common of the three Monroe sizes in silver. It is likely that either the melt records are in error or that more than 100 of this size were struck.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

JAMES MONROE SECOND SIZE INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 77

- 77 **James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.IP.9, Pr.41, B.24. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.6 mm. Rims 5.0 - 5.2 mm. thick. 1,879.5 gns. No witness line on edge. Bright, coppery golden brown obverse, light coppery tan reverse surface finish. Fully prooflike everywhere. Some light marks, hairlined from a cleaning (obverse, only), obverse skillfully lacquered. A curious piece, similar to several others in this collection all provenanced to Boyd that seem to have formed a collection. The cataloguer is inclined to think that this sub-class represents a commission to the Mint of medals for a special collector, reminiscent of the matte silver Rice restrikes of the 1940s and the Bridge restrikes of an earlier time. The blank that was used to make this medal appears to have been highly polished before striking and the resultant medal has been specially heat treated afterwards.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A VERY RARE SMALLEST SIZE SILVER MONROE MEDAL



Lot No. 78

- 78 **James Monroc Indian Peacc Medal, 1817. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.IP.10, Pr.41, B.25. Very Good to Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.6 mm. Rims 2.6 - 2.8 mm. thick. 836.6 gns. No obvious witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale gray, with some light iridescence in places. Many mostly small nicks and shallow dents on the surface of both sides, the rims and edge. Holed very close to the top of the rim, edge nearly broken through. **Very rare:** the toughest of the three Monroe sizes in silver. Mint records suggest only nine of the third size were distributed during Monroe's administration. Given the number of surviving medals known, this figure must be incorrect. Not surprisingly, the Ford Collection contained two of these, the first (sold October, 2006) being slightly nicer looking than this.

Ex William T. Anton, Jr. on November 5, 1965.

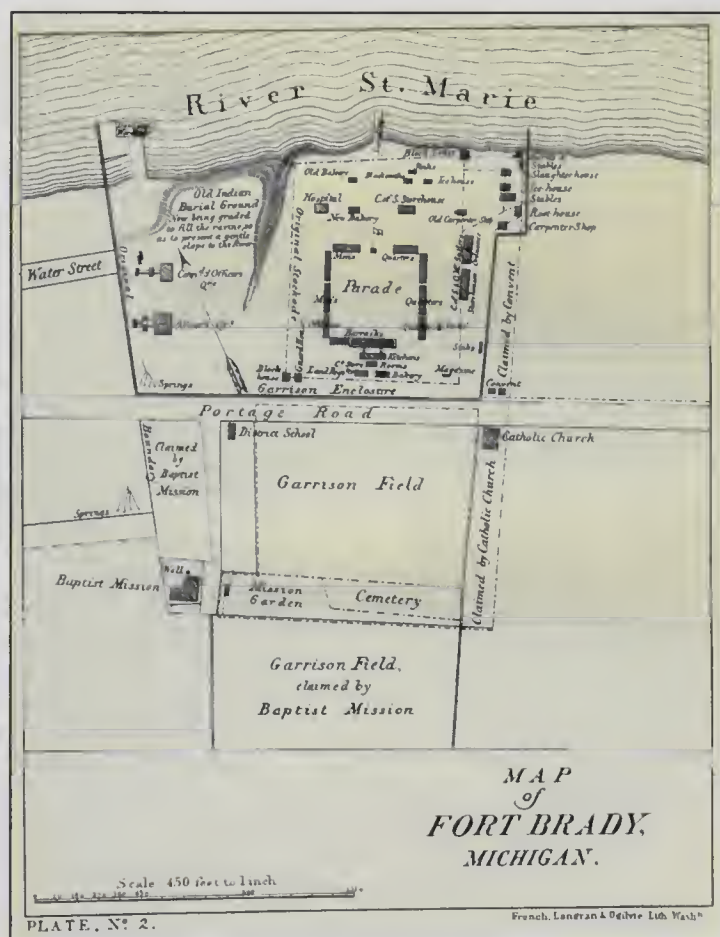
THIRD SIZE MONROE INDIAN PEACE MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 79

- 79 James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.IP.10, Pr.41, B.25. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right: clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.9 mm. Rims 3.8 - 4.0 mm. thick. 1,006.5 gns. No witness line on edge. Deep red obverse, two tone reverse surface finish, the bronzing powder was imperfectly applied to the back. Fairly pristine fields, sharp central devices. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse, same die as on the third size Madison above, but in an earlier state.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



FORT BRADY

Established on the Sault Ste. Marie River in Michigan in 1822, this fort bore various names until officially designated Fort Brady in 1825. The post was occupied by Michigan volunteers during the Mexican War and was unoccupied from 1857 to 1866. (Circular No. 4. War Dept., Surgeon General's Office, Washington, December 5, 1870)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS 1825 - 1829

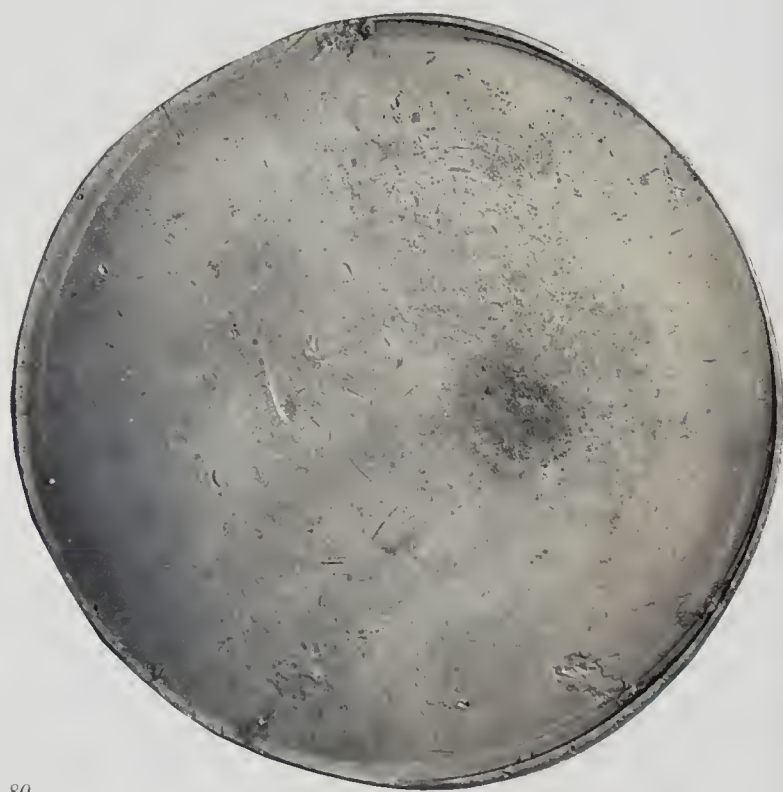
THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE ADAMS PRESIDENCY

Shortly after Adams' inauguration in March, 1824 Thomas McKenney, now head of the newly founded Bureau of Indian Affairs, requested permission of the Secretary of War to have medals made bearing the portrait of the new president for presentation to Native Americans. McKenney noted that expansion west was increasing the need for such medals, particularly in the Oregon territory where British medals were still in evidence and in the southwest where Spanish ones would need replacing with American medals. With the Secretary's approval following soon after, McKenney engaged Moritz Furst to make the new obverse portrait dies for the three medal sizes. Furst's effort was approved for the middle size medal but his portraits of the

president on the largest and smallest were criticized as making Adams look fat and his nose too pointy and long. After some prolonged discussion Furst was prevailed upon to try to "fix" his work, but the final product was not well liked, the president going so far as to call Furst a "wretched Medallist and a half-witted man." After some further delay caused by the failure of the largest die to harden without breaking, the Mint struck and delivered 10 76mm. medals on December 10, 1825. Early the following year, McKenney requested 100 of each of the three sizes but the Mint did not fulfill the order. By January, 1828 some 95 large medals were delivered but only 136 of the middle and smallest sizes combined.

OBVERSE TRIAL OF AN UNADOPTED ADAMS FIRST SIZE MEDAL

Apparently Unnoticed Before



Lot No. 80

- 80 An Impression of an Unadopted Obverse for a John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. A broad uniface impression in lead of an obverse for the First Size medal. Unsigned. Bust right. 93.5 mm. Rims 4.5 - 4.7 mm. thick. 5,019.7 gns. An apparently unpublished design that minutely differs from the standard type as (for example): here tail of Q touches U and star in smaller button. Surprisingly, the die state seems late and perhaps failed before use, accounting for the duplication with just minor differences.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company before 1953.

A LARGE SIZE SILVER JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 81

- 81 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.11, Pr.42, B.26. Choice Very Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.6 mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.6 mm. thick. 2,513.9 gns. Witness line at 6:00. Holed for suspension, no loop. Very deep gray with some pale blue iridescence on the obverse, lighter gray on the back. Minor marks in the fields and on the rims. Although only 95 of the large size J.Q. Adams medals were delivered by the beginning of 1828, a number fewer than those of his predecessor, more Adams medals of this size seem to survive than do Madison's largest medals. The most likely large size First Peoples' medal found in a collection is a J.Q. Adams.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 82

- 82 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.11, Pr.42, B.26. Uncirculated. Prooflike** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.6 mm. Rims 5.5 - 5.8 mm. thick. 3,233.4 gns. No witness line. Nice, rich coppery red and brown. Reflective surfaces. Minor marks. Obverse die broken from rim at left through left side of C to figure's back, die rust apparent in upper left field. Rust pits over much of the reverse surface of the die.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

PROOFLIKE BRONZED COPPER JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 83

- 83 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.11, Pr.42, B.26. Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.9 mm. Rims 5.6 - 5.7 mm. thick. 3.338.6 gns. No witness line. Lighter golden tan. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Some discoloration, minor marks. Obverse die broken from rim at left through left side of C to figure's back, die rust apparent in upper left field. Large rust pits in space between tomahawk head and pipe stem, others below hands and elsewhere on the reverse surface of the die. The bronzed copper medals Mr. Ford purchased from F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966 must all have been housed in one collection for they all bear similar signs of discoloration.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

SILVER MIDDLE SIZE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 84

- 84 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.12, Pr.42, B.27. Nearly Very Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.2 mm. Rims 2.9 - 3.2 mm. thick. 1,566.5 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale gray. Many surface nicks, obverse contact marks, reverse scratches, light edge cuts, rim knocks on both sides.

Ex Kreisberg-Cohen sale of November 29, 1965, lot 5106.

WELL USED SECOND SIZE SILVER ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 85

- 85 John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.12, Pr.42, B.27. Fine to Very Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.1 mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.3 mm. thick. 1.540.8 gns. No obvious witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Medium to deep gray. Darker band of color across top of obverse, dark streaks run down from top of reverse toward center on that side. Dig behind Adams' head, another on N of AND, various surface marks, edge dings and dents. The condition suggests this was an awarded and worn medal.

Ex J.D. Ferguson on June 1, 1963.

BRONZED COPPER ADAMS INDIAN PEACE MEDAL IN THE SECOND SIZE



Lot No. 86

- 86 John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.12, Pr.42, B.27. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 5.1 - 5.5 mm. thick. 1,929.3 gns. No witness line on edge. Bright, coppery golden brown obverse, light coppery tan reverse surface finish. Fully prooflike everywhere. Some light marks, verdigris spots, hairlined from a cleaning (obverse only), obverse lightly lacquered. Same sub-class as the second size Monroe offered earlier and also struck on a polished and heavy blank.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A SILVER SMALL ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 87

- 87 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.13, Pr.42, B.28. Fine to Very Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.8 mm. Rims 3.3 - 3.5 mm. thick. 1,052.8 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep gray, nearly black, surfaces are lighter on the high points. Processed, surfaces and color not original. Traces of rust in field under PEACE. Quite likely a restrike, as was the one in Ford XVI. It is looking more probable that no original IP-13's actually exist and that all known must be restrikes made for collectors.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

SMALLEST SIZE BRONZED COPPER JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 88

- 88 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed F. J.I.P.13, Pr.42, B.28. About Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 51.0 mm. Rims 4.3 - 4.4 mm. thick. 1,116.7 gns. No witness line on edge. Medium orange and brown surface finish. Light marks, small verdigris spots.

Ex Herb Barden on March 29, 1973.

ANDREW JACKSON 1829 - 1837

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE JACKSON PRESIDENCY

Immediately following Andrew Jackson's inauguration in March, 1829 Thomas McKenney, who continued as head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, wrote to the newly appointed Secretary of War requesting permission to engage Moritz Furst to design and engrave the new portrait die for the Indian medal. McKenney asked for 100 of each of the three sizes, as he had for the Adams and Monroe medals previously. Secretary Eaton did not reply to McKenney's letter, nor to the one that followed it in December, 1829. When McKenney was removed as chief of bureau in the fall of 1830, still nothing had been done about new medals for Indians. A new head of the bureau undertook pursuing the matter of the medals and enlisted Furst and the Mint the tasks of engrav-

ing the dies and striking the medals. By June, 1831 the dies had been finished and sent to the Mint. It was not until February of the following year that the first medals intended for distribution were shipped by the Mint. When the original order was finally finished, in the middle of March, 1832, three years had passed since McKenney first urged haste in the business. Mintage figures show 87 of the largest size medals struck, 58 of the second size, and 71 of the smallest, plus another 26 medals whose sizes were not specified in the Mint records. All Jackson medals are quite rare and while more of the 76mm. size were struck than the others, all three sizes seem about equally rare, today.

LARGE SILVER ANDREW JACKSON MEDAL



Lot No. 89

- 89 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Obverse** signed FURST F. J.IP.14, Pr.43, B.29. About Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.8 mm. thick. 2,288.9 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Fairly even light to medium silver gray with some reverse iridescence. Surfaces quite bright and reflective with some claims to prooflike status. Many hairlines, surface and rim tics and scuff marks.

Ex Virgil Brand Collection via Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.

FIRST SIZE ANDREW JACKSON MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 90

- 90 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.IP.14, Pr.43, B.29. Extremely Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.4 mm. Rims 3.7 - 3.9 mm. thick. 2,354.3 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale silver gray. Some reflectivity in the obverse fields. Heavy band of surface oxidation across the back. Scratched. Cleaned. Edge inscription in a copperplate hand subsequently effectively effaced.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



A Nowaykesugga Chief wearing an Indian Peace Medal, probably Jackson.

LARGEST SIZE JACKSON MEDAL IN COPPER



Lot No. 91

- 91 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.I.P.14, Pr.43, B.29. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.6 mm. Rims 5.7 - 5.8 mm. thick. 3,190.3 gns. No witness line on edge (Second Reverse medals should not have a witness line, of course). Very nice, even coppery red. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Both dies quite rusty.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

FIRST SIZE ANDREW JACKSON MEDAL IN COPPER



Lot No. 92

- 92 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.I.P.14, Pr.43, B.29. Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.4 mm. Rims 6.2 - 6.4 mm. thick. 3,397.5 gns. No witness line on edge. Light brown-tan. Both sides badly stained like many of the medals from this purchase. Jackson's portrait appears rusty.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

A VERY RARE SILVER MIDDLE SIZE JACKSON MEDAL



Lot No. 93

- 93 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.I.P.15, Pr.43, B.30. Fine to Very Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.0 mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.1 mm. thick. 1,446.1 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep silver gray, the tone nearly uniform. No significant surface defects requiring mention. Seems bent. Nevertheless, this size Jackson medal is **very rare** and there may be no more than a handful surviving.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

SECOND SIZE JACKSON INDIAN PEACE MEDAL IN COPPER



Lot No. 94

- 94 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.I.P.15, Pr.43, B.30. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 5.1 - 5.3 mm. thick. 1,902.9 gns. No witness line on edge. Bright, deep coppery rose obverse, coppery rose and brown reverse surface finish. Fully prooflike everywhere. Some light marks, verdigris spots, hairlined from a cleaning (obverse only), obverse lightly lacquered. Same sub-class as the second size Monroe and John Q. Adams medals offered earlier and also struck on a polished and heavy blank.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

THE FIRST OF THREE SILVER SMALL SIZE JACKSON MEDALS



Lot No. 95

- 95 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FUR. J.I.P.16, Pr.43, B.31. Very Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.8 mm. Rims 2.8 - 2.9 mm. thick. 826.8 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Even, light silver gray, surfaces processed. Heavy scratch in lower right obverse field, many tiny reverse rim ties. No obvious die rust in field under PEACE.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

VERY WELL USED SMALL SIZE JACKSON IN SILVER



Lot No. 96

- 96 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FUR. J.I.P.16, Pr.43, B.31. Very Good. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.7 mm. Rims 2.7 mm. thick. 789.5 gns. No obvious witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Medium silver gray. Edge dented, many old cuts. The piece looks like an awarded medal.

Ex J. Douglas Ferguson on August 12, 1965 at the CNA Convention in Montreal.

PROOFLIKE SILVER THIRD SIZE JACKSON MEDAL



Lot No. 97

- 97 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FUR. J.IP.16, Pr.43, B.31. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.9 mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.6 mm. thick. 1,090.6 gns. No witness line on edge. Holed for suspension, no loop. Fairly even medium silver gray. A restrike from these dies. Die rust in field under PEACE.

Ex World Exnumia's sale of September 9, 1991, lot 1056.

SMALLEST SIZE JACKSON IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 98

- 98 Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FUR. J.IP.16, Pr.43, B.31. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.9 mm. Rims 4.3 - 4.5 mm. thick. 1,131.2 gns. No witness line on edge. Light orange and red surface finish. Obverse surface at lower right lightly pitted, reverse striated at upper left. Not the best made flan from the Mint. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse, same die and state as on the third size Madison above.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

MARTIN VAN BUREN 1837 - 1841

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE VAN BUREN PRESIDENCY

Benefiting from the experience of the delays incurred in striking the Jackson medals, the Bureau Of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of War, and the Mint all cooperated in making the production of the Van Buren medals a model of speed and efficiency. From the initial order in April, 1837 to the delivery of the first medals on September 20, only five months elapsed. By the end of the following month the entire order had been struck. Once again, Moritz Furst did

the presidential portrait and engraved the dies. Mintage figures show 56 of the largest size, 100 of the second, and 100 of the smallest size Van Buren medals were struck by October 31, 1837. The following year a further 50 76mm. medals were made and early in 1839 another 12 62mm. and nine 51mm. medals were struck. Totals for Van Buren, then, were 106 of the 76mm. size, 112 of the 62mm., and 109 of the smallest 51mm. size.

IMPRESSIVE LARGE SIZE SILVER VAN BUREN MEDAL



Lot No. 99

- 99 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J. IP. 17, Pr. 44, B. 32. Extremely Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.4 mm. Rims 3.2 - 3.7 mm. thick. 2.229.8 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Mostly pale silver gray with some few areas darker. Once cleaned. Some hairlines, scuff in upper right obverse field. Not a bad example and close in overall condition to the EF we sold in Ford XVI. The large size Van Buren is one of the few fairly easily obtained silver First Peoples' medals.

Ex Don McDowell on February 14, 1965.

A SECOND SILVER VAN BUREN OF THE LARGEST SIZE



Lot No. 100

- 100 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. The First Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J. IP. 17, Pr. 44, B. 32. Extremely Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.4 mm. Rims 3.3- 3.6 mm. thick. 2,317.2 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Slightly deep gray color than the first, some spots, a little darker in places around the rims. Also once cleaned, some hairlines. A fairly reasonable example of the large size Van Buren silver medal.

Ex Alan Weinberg on July 21, 1975.

A SILVERED FIRST SIZE VAN BUREN MEDAL



Lot No. 101

- 101 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silvered copper. The First Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J. IP. 17, Pr. 44, B. 32. Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.7 mm. Rims 6.0- 6.2 mm. thick. 3,539.9 gns. A nice looking medal whose silvering was probably done at the Mint prior to striking, judging by the crispness of the detail. Reverse die unruined.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

FIRST SIZE COPPER VAN BUREN INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 102

- 102 **Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.IP.17, Pr.44, B.32. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 5.5- 5.9 mm. thick. 3.199.5 gns. Very attractive, uniform deep coppery red. Surfaces clean, but only slightly reflective. A very appealing example. Extensive die rust pitting on the reverse.**

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

1837 FIRST SIZE VAN BUREN MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 103

- 103 **Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J.IP.17, Pr.44, B.32. Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 5.9- 6.1 mm. thick. 3.368.9 gns. Orange brown surface finish. Fields somewhat reflective, but the piece was badly stained. Reverse quite rusty.**

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

SECOND SIZE VAN BUREN IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 104

- 104 **Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Obverse signed FURST F. J. IP. 18, Pr. 44, B. 33. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 5.4 - 5.7 mm. thick. 2,032.22 gns. Deep coppery rose obverse, coppery rose and brown reverse surface finish. Fully prooflike everywhere. Some light marks, verdigris spots, hairlined from a cleaning (obverse only), obverse lightly lacquered. Same sub-class as the second size Monroe, John Q. Adams, and Andrew Jackson medals offered earlier and also struck on a polished and heavy blank. These were probably part of a collection that was displayed obverse up. A witness line is not expected on the edge of a Mint medal any longer given the technology in place.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SMALLEST SIZE SILVER VAN BUREN MEDAL



Lot No. 105

- 105 **Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J. IP. 19, Pr. 44, B. 34. Very Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. Holed for suspension, no loop. 50.7 mm. Rims 2.5 - 2.7 mm. thick. 789.9 gns. Dark silver gray, recolored, edge buffed. Decent wear, no damaging marks or serious distractions, a medal that was probably awarded but cared for until recently. No obvious die rust in field below PEACE on reverse.

Pedigree unrecorded, said ex an old safe deposit box before 1953, probably ex Wayte Raymond collection.

HOLED MARTIN VAN BUREN MEDAL OF THE SMALLEST SIZE



Lot No. 106

- 106 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.I.P.19, Pr.44, B.34. Fine to Very Fine. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. Holed for suspension, no loop. 50.7 mm. Rims 2.5 - 2.7 mm. thick. 788.3 gns. Medium silver gray, recolored. Damaged on Van Buren's hair, fairly rough in overall appearance. Most of these small Van Burens seem to have been awarded and not too well cared for. No obvious die rust in field below PEACE on reverse.

Ex Parke-Bernet Galleries' sale of November 1, 1966, lot 15.

APPEALING BRONZED COPPER VAN BUREN THIRD SIZE MEDAL



Lot No. 107

- 107 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Obverse signed FURST.F. J.I.P.19, Pr.44, B.34. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.7 mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.3 mm. thick. 1,079.9 gns. Very nice gray brown surface finish. Some hairlines, tiny reverse rim tics, skillfully lacquered. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse, same die and state as on the third size Madisons and Jackson, above.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON 1841

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE HARRISON PRESIDENCY

There is no known silver Indian Peace medal bearing President Harrison's portrait and none is known to have been made. In fact, Mint Director Patterson's request that the Secretary of War consider having one made to help complete the series was ignored by Secretary Spencer in 1841. Julian's listing of IP.20 is the unique copper mule in the ANS of a first reverse Indian Peace medal die with a die made by hubbing the Harrison

portrait from his military medal (Julian MI.14) into a die with a presidential legend. Julian implies the piece is struck. Carlson's records show two appearances of copper plated lead casts of this muling. Whatever the true nature of the William Henry Harrison medal, it is not known in silver, was never authorized by the Secretary of War, and is not part of the regular Indian Peace medal series. It should be de-listed.

JOHN TYLER 1841 - 1845

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE TYLER PRESIDENCY

In a breach of earlier precedent, the Mint opened discussions about the new president's Indian medals directly with the Secretary of War late in 1841. Mint Director Robert M. Patterson received authorization to proceed in October of that year. Patterson decided to initiate a new way of making the dies for the medals, and rather than employing an artist like Furst to cut dies, to make a single wax or plaster portrait model and by using a reduction machine take dies off it in whatever size might be wanted. The cost savings were considerable and the identity of the design from one size medal to another appealed to the mid-century love of order and uniformity. By the summer of the following year Congress had passed an appropriation for the Tyler medals but the legislative action seems to have woken up the

Bureau of Indian Affairs, which noting its circumvention decided to enter the process at this point. Chief of bureau, T. Hartley Crawford wrote in pique to Director Patterson reminding him of his bureau's traditional role in making Indian medals. Patterson seems to have taken offense, for despite having received the appropriated money by November the Mint still had not struck any of the new medals. Crawford demanded action and Patterson got over his injury quite rapidly as a result. In December the first of the Tyler medals was delivered to the Secretary of War, some 100 of the smallest size. By the middle of January, 1843 the entire order had been struck: 60 of the 76mm. size and 100 each of the 62mm. and 51mm. sizes. However, two of every five silver Tyler medals struck were never distributed but were melted in 1846.

FIRST SIZE JOHN TYLER IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 108

- 108 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.21, Pr.45, B.35. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 6.0 - 6.5 mm. thick. 3,209.3 gns. Good, even and rich coppery red. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Extensive reverse die rust.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

ORANGE-TAN BRONZED COPPER FIRST SIZE TYLER



Lot No. 109

- 109 John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.21, Pr.45, B.35. Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.4 mm. Rims 6.5 - 6.8 mm. thick. 3,423.2 gns. Even orange-tan surface finish. Surfaces brightly reflective. Spot on face.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

FIRST SIZE TYLER IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 110

- 110 John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.21, Pr.45, B.35. About Uncirculated. Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.6 mm. Rims 6.3 - 6.5 mm. thick. 3,346.8 gns. Lighter coppery red and tan. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Spotty. Reverse fields quite rusty.

Ex Charles H. McSorley on November 4, 1971.

SILVER MIDDLE SIZE TYLER MEDAL



Lot No. 111

- 111 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.22, Pr.45, B.36. Choice Very Fine.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.0 mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.9 mm. thick. 1,554.4 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep silver gray. Many tiny rim nicks, a few dents, one heavy on obverse at upper right. Initials HSD scratched into right obverse field. Most middle size Tyler medals seem to be VF.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

NICE SECOND SIZE BRONZED COPPER TYLER MEDAL



Lot No. 112

- 112 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.22, Pr.45, B.36. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.4 mm. Rims 5.6 - 5.8 mm. thick. 2,205.5 gns. Even and rich reddish orange surface finish. Fully prooflike everywhere. Some light scuff and trivial marks. A very pleasing example of the type.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

CHOICE SECOND SIZE BRONZE COPPER TYLER PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 113

- 113 John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.22, Pr.45, B.36. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right: clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 5.4 - 5.7 mm. thick. 1.890.4 gns. Light orange brown surface finish. Some light marks, edge corrosion at 5 o'clock.

Ex M. Burgett at the 1970 St. Louis, Missouri ANA convention.

RARE SILVER SMALL SIZE TYLER MEDAL



Lot No. 114

- 114 John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Silver. The Third Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.23, Pr.45, B.37. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Bust right: clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. Holed for suspension, no loop. 50.9 mm. Rims 3.4 - 3.7 mm. thick. 1.048.6 gns. Dark gray fields, somewhat lighter on the high points. Some residual surface flash. Fairly serious reverse rim dent at left, scratches around the hole on this side. This is the rarest of the three Tyler medals in silver. Including the two offered from the Ford Collection the cataloguer has records of only four auction sales of one of these. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

EXCEPTIONAL THIRD SIZE BRONZED COPPER TYLER MEDAL



Lot No. 115

- 115 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.23 Pr.45, B.37. Very Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 50.8 mm. Rims 3.9 - 4.1 mm. thick. 978.6 gns. Brown with lighter golden brown highlights surface finish. Very few flaws, but none really significant, just a very nice example of this scarce medal. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse, same die and state as on the third size Madison, Jackson and Van Buren medals.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



A Mohongo mother and child wearing an Indian Peace Medal.

JAMES POLK 1845 - 1849

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE POLK PRESIDENCY

About a year after Polk's inauguration Mint Director Robert M. Patterson hired a New York City artist named John Gadsby Chapman to model the president's features for the reduction lathe. On February 17 Chapman's wax model was given to Chief Coiner Franklin Peale and dies were engraved soon afterwards. By mid-June the medals were in the press and the next month the first shipments were sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' offices in Washington, D.C. In July, 1846 Mint Director Robert M. Patterson obtained permission to use left over funds from the Polk medals appropriation to have the reverses of the three Indian Peace medal sizes redesigned. With careful forethought, Patterson decided to have the dies hubbed, allowing him to make an endless supply of new working dies should the need arise. The new designs showed flat tops to the letters

A in PEACE AND. These dies were intended to be the type for all following Indian medals and they did, indeed, appear on the Taylor medals of the next presidency. However, in Fillmore's administration an entirely new design was introduced and Patterson's redesigned Peace and Friendship type was not retained as the principal type. It was, however, muled with dies of presidencies prior to 1846, without clear authority and principally on copper restrikes for collectors. Although the initial Polk order had called for 60 of the 76mm. size and 100 each of the 62mm. and 51mm. sizes (the same numbers as the Tyler medal order four years earlier) and all these were struck, by the end of Polk's presidency a large number remained undistributed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1849 some 49 large, 83 medium, and 94 small Polk medals were melted.

FIRST SIZE BRONZED COPPER JAMES POLK MEDAL



Lot No. 116

- 116 James K. Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.24, Pr.46, B.38. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 6.7 - 6.9 mm. thick. 3,363.2 gns. Orange-reddish tan surface finish. Somewhat reflective fields. Bronzing finish imperfectly formed on the obverse. Stutter line in upper left obverse field.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

COPPERY RED LARGEST SIZE 1845 POLK MEDAL



Lot No. 117

- 117 James K. Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.24, Pr.46, B.38. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.6 mm. Rims 6.3 - 6.8 mm. thick. 3,236.8 gns. Nice coppery red surface finish. Somewhat reflective fields. Obverse rim scratched at left. Reverse die rusty nearly everywhere.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A VERY RARE MIDDLE SIZE SILVER POLK MEDAL



Lot No. 118

- 118 James K. Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Silver. The Second Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.25, Pr.46, B.39. Very Good. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.2 mm. Rims 3.2 - 3.5 mm. thick. 1,347.4 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Fairly decent medium to deep silver gray. Obverse sharper in appearance, these Polks always come soft on the back because the front was cut so deep in the die. Some light marks, but none disfiguring. Reverse legend very faint and nearly illegible. Another silver medal that has the earmarks of an awarded piece. **Very rare:** Mint records suggest only 17 of these were ever issued. The three in the Ford Collection (the first two sold in October, 2006) suggest that number may have been erroneous.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.

IMPRESSIVE SECOND SIZE COPPER BRONZED POLK MEDAL



Lot No. 119

- 119 James K. Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.25, Pr.46, B.39. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 6.1 - 6.6 mm. thick. 2.021.6 gns. Coppery rose obverse, tan reverse surface finish. Fully prooflike everywhere. Minor marks, tiny verdigris spots, hairlined from a cleaning (obverse only), obverse lightly lacquered. Same sub-class as the second size Monroe, John Q. Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren medals offered earlier and also struck on a polished and heavy blank. This piece is a millimeter thicker across the rims than the Van Buren offered above yet it is 10 grains lighter in weight. Curious!

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SMALLEST SIZE JAMES POLK BRONZED COPPER MEDAL



Lot No. 120

- 120 James K. Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.26, Pr.46, B.40. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 51.0 mm. Rims 3.8 - 4.0 mm. thick. 932.1 gns. Orange and brown. Many obverse field ticks, reverse appears a bit scuffy. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse, same die and state as on the third size Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, and Tyler medals.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

ZACHARY TAYLOR 1849 - 1850

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE TAYLOR PRESIDENCY

Since dies already existed in the Mint's vaults that bore Taylor's bust, those for his Rio Grande and Monterey military exploits, it was at first hoped that they could be adapted for the purpose of making new Indian medals following Taylor's inauguration. Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Medill obtained Mint Director Robert M. Patterson's approval for this expedient in April, 1849. At the same time, Medill inquired whether John Gadsby Chapman, the artist who had executed the wax portrait for the Polk Indian medals earlier, would be willing to do the same for the Taylor medals. Since Chapman was abroad at the time, a substitute, Henry Kirke Brown, was proposed in his place. Despite Director Patterson's suggestion that the Buena Vista medal obverse might be suitable for Taylor's Indian medal portrait Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Ewing told the Mint in May, 1849 to employ Henry Brown for the job. After some delays due to Brown's lack of experience in modeling for a portrait lathe, the Taylor commission

was finished in late September. By late November the first medals were struck from the largest dies, featuring Taylor's bust by Brown and the new Type II reverse designed in 1846. Left over Polk medals were melted late in the year and with their bullion added to the appropriation for Taylor medals, coiner Franklin Peale could report that 149 Taylors of the largest size could be struck, 198 of the second size, and 49 of the smallest, making a total of 396 Taylor medals. Despite increasing demand for medals from the field there was a large number left over when Taylor unexpectedly died in July, 1850. Of the 149 76mm Taylors struck, 112 were melted to make Fillmore medals. Likewise, 162 of the second size and 32 of the smallest were also melted for the following presidency's medals. Only 89 Taylor medals of all three sizes were distributed to Native Americans. Taylor is one of the rarest of all presidents in this series in silver.

A LARGE SIZE SILVER TAYLOR MEDAL



Lot No. 121

- 121 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Silver. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.27, Pr.47, B.41. Extremely Fine. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.4 mm. Rims 4.6 - 4.8 mm. thick. 2,306.8 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Nice, seemingly authentic deep silver gray on both sides. Reverse fields still quite reflective. Some light marks in the fields and on the rims but none really serious and all testifying to the apparently awarded status of the medal. Large Taylors are not all that terribly rare, but the one in Ford XVI was outstanding.

Ex David Pierce on January 8, 1965.

FIRST SIZE TAYLOR MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 122

- 122 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Bronzed copper. The First Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.27, Pr.47, B.41. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.7 mm. Rims 5.9 - 6.1 mm. thick. 2.908.7 gns. Mahogany red and brown. Some obverse hairlines. Die rust on reverse in space between tomahawk head and pipe stem below hands.

Ex Maurice Burgett at the August, 1970 ANA Convention in St. Louis, Missouri.

1849 BRONZED COPPER ZACHARY TAYLOR MEDAL—FIRST SIZE



Lot No. 123

- 123 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.27, Pr.47, B.41. Choice Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.5 mm. Rims 7.0 - 7.2 mm. thick. 3.452.8 gns. Orange-tan surface finish. Brightly reflective fields, sharp central devices.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

FIRST SIZE ZACHARY TAYLOR INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 124

- 124 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.27, Pr.47, B.41. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 75.7 mm. Rims 7.8 - 8.0 mm. (unusually) thick. 3,935.6 gns. Somewhat speckled light orange-tan surface finish. Slightly reflective fields. Die scratch on reverse under tomahawk handle near socket. Edge as made.

Pedigree unrecorded.

A VERY LOVELY SECOND SIZE BRONZED COPPER TAYLOR MEDAL



Lot No. 125

- 125 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.IP.28, Pr.47, B.42. Nearly Perfect. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 5.7 - 6.0 mm. thick. 1,864.1 gns. Light brown and tan surface finish. Satiny smooth surfaces, sharp devices, deep wire rim at upper right on reverse a testament to how strongly this was struck. About as perfect as one of these could ever hope to be and among the finest of Mr. Ford's bronzed copper medals. This is not in the same sub-class as the ex-Boyd second size Monroe, John Q. Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren medals in this collection. The second size Taylor was one of the very few medals missing from the Ford collection in silver and it may well be unobtainable by anyone in that metal as only one example appears to be known (Presidential's December 4, 2004 auction).

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

CHOICE SECOND SIZE ZACHARY TAYLOR BRONZED COPPER MEDAL



Lot No. 126

- 126 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.28, Pr.47, B.42. Choice Uncirculated. Bust left: clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 62.3 mm. Rims 5.3 - 6.1 mm. thick. 1,876.5 gns. Deep red and brown surface finish. Nice, nearly satiny smooth surfaces, sharp devices, also with a deep wire rim at upper right on reverse as on the preceding.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SMALL SILVER ZACHARY TAYLOR MEDAL



Lot No. 127

- 127 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Silver. The Third Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.29, Pr.47, B.43. Extremely Fine. Bust left: clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. Holed for suspension, no loop. 50.6 mm. Rims 3.8 - 4.0 mm. thick. 937.8 gns. Medium silver gray with some attractive blue and gold iridescence. Surfaces somewhat reflective. Light rim marks both sides, noticeable long dig above and to the right of Taylor's head, others on his chin and cheek. Quite rare with either the First or Second Reverse. No obvious signs of die rust, unlike the one in Ford XVI.

Ex J.D. Ferguson on June 1, 1963.

WELL LOVED THIRD SIZE SILVER TAYLOR MEDAL



Lot No. 128

- 128 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Silver. The Third Size. Second Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.29, Pr.47, B.43. Very Fine. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. Holed for suspension, no loop. 50.7 mm. Rims 3.9 - 4.2 mm. thick. 969.4 gns. Medium silver gray with some blue iridescence. A heavily handled medal with some serious obverse digs but decent color on the back. Numerals 102 punched into the edge, other numeral like marks also present on that side. No obvious signs of die rust.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SMALLEST SIZE TAYLOR INDIAN PEACE MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 129

- 129 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Bronzed copper. The Third Size. First Reverse. Unsigned. J.I.P.29, Pr.47, B.43. Uncirculated. Bust left; clasped hands below crossed pipe and tomahawk, legend in interstices. 51.0 mm. Rims 4.3 - 4.5 mm. thick. 1,074.6 gns. Deep red and orange surface finish. Some light marks, trace of a finger spot in upper left obverse field. Die rust in field below PEACE on reverse, same die and state as on the third size Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Polk medals.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

MILLARD FILLMORE 1850 - 1853

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE FILLMORE PRESIDENCY

Fillmore's medals represent a radical departure from the preceding presidencies' Indian medals and must have caused some, unrecorded, consternation in the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as at the Mint. Designed by New York City artist Joseph Willson, who obtained the commission through political patronage, the obverse was conventional enough but the reverse, which Willson both designed and engraved (engraving of the obverse portrait was done by Willson's friend Salathiel Ellis), replaced the traditional Peace and Friendship clasped hands type with one showing a settler instructing an Indian with an agricultural scene in the background and a huge American flag in the middle ground. The

"Peace and Friendship" legend was replaced with one proclaiming the interlinked bourgeois constraints of "Labor Virtue Honor." In another departure from precedent, only two sizes of medals were struck for Fillmore's administration, the largest and second, the 51mm. medal being abandoned. The number of medals struck in the 76mm. and 62mm. sizes is unsettled. Some 281 medals in all were struck of both sizes and when Fillmore's presidency ended some 65 were left over. Prucha suggests 119 of the 76mm. and 162 of the 62mm. sizes were struck and these figures are probably as close as any we are likely to come to.

REMARKABLE FIRST SIZE SILVER FILLMORE MEDAL



Lot No. 130

- 130 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.I.P.30, Pr.48, B.46. Choice Very Fine. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.7 mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.3 mm. thick. 2.060.8 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Bright silver and pale russet. Fields very reflective. Hairlined from an old cleaning, smoothing in places on the back, obverse very spotty. The appearance of three of this size in Ford XVI and now another three in the present sale suggests that the survival ratio for the larger size silver Fillmore should be increased to about one in 10 from one in 20.

Ex Jim Cope on December 10, 1979; said ex Glode Requa Collection.

A SECOND LARGEST SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 131

- 131 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Very Fine. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.7 mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.4 mm. thick. 2,155.2 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Deep silver gray and a rather attractive medal. Many tiny nicks, several small but noticeable rim problems, but overall a good example of a medal that looks much like one would expect from an awarded piece.

Ex Parke-Bernet Galleries' sale of November 1, 1966, lot 12.

A THIRD LARGEST SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 132

- 132 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Fine. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.9 mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.4 mm. thick. 2,090.6 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale silver gray. Once cleaned. Reverse scratched in left field. Somewhat bent.

Ex Dan Brown on August 10, 1963.

A NICE FIRST SIZE BRONZED COPPER FILLMORE MEDAL



Lot No. 133

- 133 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.8 mm. Rims 6.9 - 7.9 mm. thick. 3,760.8 gns. Orange-tan surface finish. A nice example with decent color and somewhat reflective fields marred only by a few hairlines and some minor irregularity in the bronzing finish. Perfect dies.

Ex Fred S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

DARK BROWN FIRST SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL



Lot No. 134

- 134 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.9 mm. Rims 6.6 - 7.5 mm. thick. 3,370.9 gns. Fairly dark brown on the obverse, a bit lighter and more pleasant on the back. Some light spots. Perfect dies.

Pedigree unrecorded.

POSSIBLY UNPUBLISHED FILLMORE MULE



Lot No. 135

- 135 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal Mule. The reverse of the large Fillmore medal muled with the reverse of the Crystal Palace Exhibition medal. Undated [1851 or slightly later]. Bronzed copper. About Uncirculated. Settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right, signed J.WILLSON; Britannia crowns Industry as the Empire observes, signed LEONARD.C:WYON.DES:&SC: ROYAL MINT. LONDON. U.S. reverse of J.I.P.30, Pr.48, B.46 in its perfect die state. 75.6 mm. Rims 6.0 - 6.2 mm. thick. 2,930.1 gns. Cleaned. Some minor ties. An interesting muling probably by Willson while he was in London in possession of the Fillmore reverse. Apparently unpublished.

Ex Virgil M. Brand Collection via Jane Allen in January, 1965.

A SILVER SECOND SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL



Lot No. 136

- 136 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.I.P.31, Pr.48, B.47. Fine, or so. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 63.0 mm. Rims 3.4 - 4.2 mm. thick. 1,391.8 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale silver gray with some blue iridescence around portions of the rims and design details. Once cleaned. Surfaces quite rough in appearance, edge dents noticeable, reverse scratched in left field. This is the 12th example sold at auction in the past two decades that is known to the cataloguer.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SECOND SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 137

- 137 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.31, Pr.48, B.47. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 63.6 mm. Rims 5.6 - 6.1 mm. thick. 2,038.1 gns. Deep reddish orange surface finish. A nice, nearly flawless example. Obverse die failing around lower right rim, scratch like die flaw near point of bust; reverse die failing around rim at upper right, breaking at indigene's right ankle, other short breaks run up through the base of his robe and in the lowest trees at right.

Ex M. Burgett at the 1970 St. Louis, Missouri ANA convention.

A SECOND MIDDLE SIZE MILLARD FILLMORE INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 138

- 138 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.31, Pr.48, B.47. About Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 63.8 mm. Rims 5.8 - 6.4 mm. thick. 2,143.8 gns. Harshly cleaned. Obverse die failing around lower right rim, scratch like die flaw near point of bust as on the preceding (but not on the Ford silver in last year's sale, nor the Julian plate medal, or the one in Presidential's May, 1997 auction); reverse die failing around rim at upper right (as seen on the silver medals just listed) but no breaks at indigene's right ankle or elsewhere at lower right.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

FRANKLIN PIERCE 1853 - 1857

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE PIERCE PRESIDENCY

The same political patronage that got Joseph Willson and Salathiel Ellis the Fillmore commission in 1850 obtained the Pierce medallic job for the duo in 1853. In yet another break with precedent, Ellis was permitted to make the dies and strike the official Indian medals in an establishment in New York City and not at the Mint in Philadelphia. Further, although Ellis received a fair price for his work, he was also shipped 70 silver Indian medals of previous administrations (probably just Fillmore's) to increase the supply of silver for the Pierce medals. Ellis agreed to strike 120 76mm. medals and 150 62mm. ones in return. In September, 1853 Ellis reported that he was ready to strike the medals but had miscalculated the cost of silver and rather than risk losing money, asked if he could make the medals lighter in weight than originally called for. The Mint refused the request only to find that the first large medals Ellis shipped were all too heavy, not too light. Ellis wrote

later that he was having trouble striking such large medals in his New York facility, which was not used to working in such large modules. By early November Ellis had shipped all 120 of the large medals, all of which were slightly overweight. One month later he shipped all 150 of the 62mm. medals but these turned out to be underweight. The Mint deducted the cost of the deficit from his commission, which it sent to Willson, then in Rome, as royalty for the use of his designs. When Pierce's presidency ended, the Mint melted 23 of the 120 original 76mm. Pierce medals and 22 of the 62mm. ones. The original Pierce obverse showed 1853 in large numerals. When the die broke, around 1870, it was replaced with one showing the date in smaller numerals. Mules are known of the Pierce medal in copper showing both of these obverses married to both earlier reverses, Types I and II.

A LOVELY SILVER FIRST SIZE PIERCE MEDAL



Lot No. 139

- 139 **Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Large Date. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Choice Very Fine.** Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 76.0 mm. Rims 4.5 - 5.2 mm. thick. 2.569.7 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. A decent medal. Light silver gray with some russet toning. Fields somewhat reflective. Some hairlines, these medals always seem to have been cleaned once or twice in their lifetimes. Noticeable small spot and flaw in lower left obverse field. The Ford Collection contained five of this size Pierce medal but only two of the smaller one, a good approximation of the relative rarity of the two Pierce sizes in silver.

Ex Floyd Everhart on June 16, 1980.

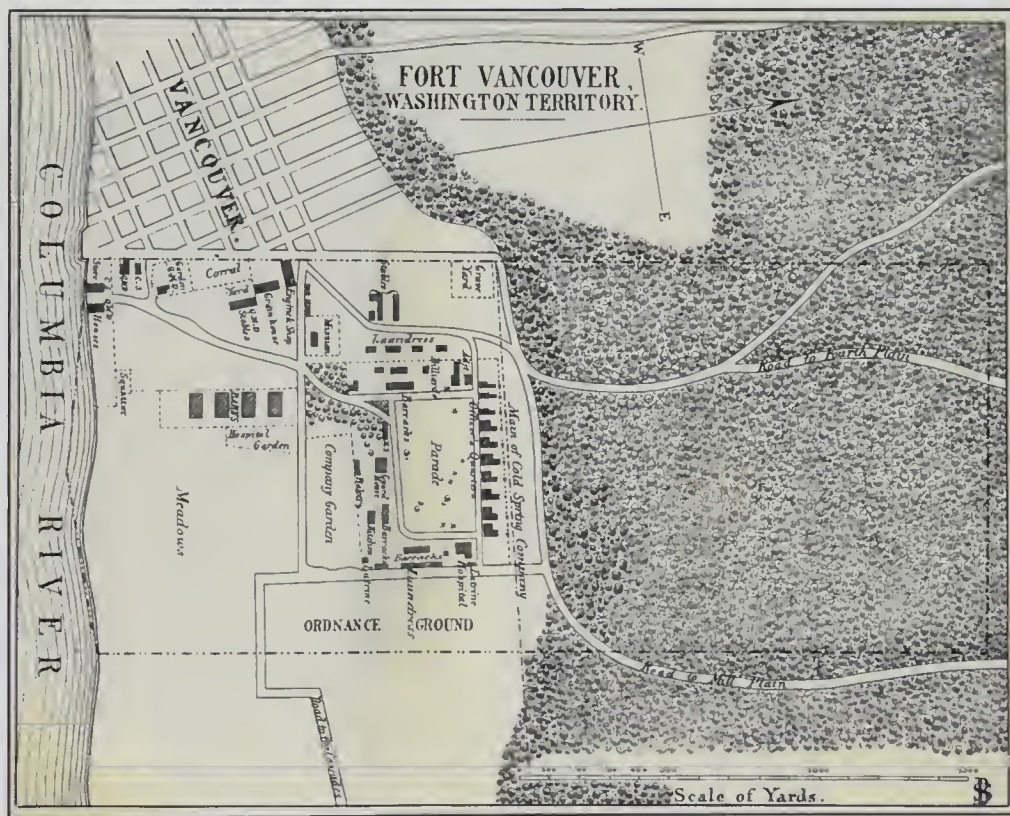
A SECOND SILVER FIRST SIZE PIERCE MEDAL



Lot No. 140

- 140 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Large Date. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Choice Very Fine. Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 76.0 mm. Rims 3.9 - 4.8 mm. thick. 2,178.2 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale silver gray. Once cleaned, as might be expected. Some hairlines, light marks, nothing really disfiguring to the cataloguer's eye. The reverse was mounted out of north-south alignment and the medal must have looked crooked when the back side was displayed in wearing.

Ex Paul Koppenhaver's sale of February 2, 1980, lot 263.



VANCOUVER BARRACKS

Columbia Barracks was set up in May 1849 at the Hudson's Bay Company post of Fort Vancouver in Oregon. It was renamed Fort Vancouver in July 1853 and Vancouver Barracks in April 1879. (Circular No. 4. War Dept., Surgeon General's Office, Washington, December 5, 1870)

FIRST SIZE COPPER PIERCE MEDAL WITH LARGE DATE



Lot No. 141

- 141 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Large Date. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Uncirculated. Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 76.2 mm. Rims 7.2 - 8.2 mm. thick. 3,956.9 gns. Deep coppery red with some obverse spots.

Pedigree unrecorded.

RARE PIERCE-CLASPED HANDS MULE



Lot No. 142

- 142 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal Mule, 1853. Large Date. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS. J.IP.32. Uncirculated. Bust left; Second Reverse of the 1849 redesign. 76.2 mm. Rims 6.5 - 7.3 mm. thick. 3,758.2 gns. Deep coppery red but a bit rough and schmutzy. Some rim marks. The cataloguer cannot recall seeing a second size Pierce with a clasped hands reverse.

Pedigree unrecorded.

LARGEST SIZE FRANKLIN PIERCE MEDAL WITH SMALL DATE



Lot No. 143

- 143 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Small Date. Bronzed (probably) copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Choice Uneirculated. Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.7 mm. Rims 6.4 - 6.9 mm. thick. 3.454.8 gns. Lovely, deep coppery red. A medal that may never have been bronzed.

Pedigree unrecorded.

FIRST SIZE FRANKLIN PIERCE MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 144

- 144 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Small Date. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Uneirculated. Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.7 mm. Rims 6.8 - 7.3 mm. thick. 3.698.2 gns. Orange-tan surface finish. Mostly good color, brightly reflective fields, good sharpness. Obverse spotty.

Ex Fred S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

A SECOND SIZE SILVER PIERCE MEDAL



Lot No. 145

- 145 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Silver. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.I.P.33, Pr.49, B.49. Very Good. Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 63.1 mm. Rims 3.3 - 4.0 mm. thick. 1,331.8 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Medium silver gray. Surfaces quite rough in appearance, obverse stained at upper left, slightly bent. This size is quite a bit harder to find than the large Pierce in silver. The Ford Collection, which had duplicates of many medals including five large size Pierces, had only two of the smaller ones.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SECOND SIZE BRONZED COPPER PIERCE MEDAL



Lot No. 146

- 146 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS, reverse J.WILLSON. J.I.P.33, Pr.49, B.49. Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated. Bust left; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 63.6 mm. Rims 5.6 - 6.3 mm. thick. 2,093.4 gns. Mahogany and red surface finish. Some light marks, soft on the top of Pierce's hair. Obverse die heavily broken at left from rim in towards center through right stand of first N; reverse appears failing around rim at upper right. It is most unusual, apart from the Duffield restrikes, to find a national medal die in such dilapidated state still in use.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE BUCHANAN PRESIDENCY

Joseph Willson and Salathiel Ellis once again won the contract to make the new presidency's Indian medal and once again, the patronage of New York congressperson Ransom Gillet was the key that opened the door for the duo. Anthony Paquet, a well known artist of the day, had also enlisted political patronage in his hopes of winning the Buchanan commission but his congressperson, Thomas Florence of Pennsylvania, was unsuccessful in winning the job for his client. After winning the order, Willson and Ellis set to work making the dies and by the end of August could report they were nearly finished. They redesigned the reverse once again, this time showing an Indian ploughing in a central medallion with a violent scalping scene around the rim at the top, a bow, pipe, and quiver below, and a female Indian head at the very bottom. Interestingly, the only comment the administration made about the redesign was to request removal of the war bonnet from the ploughing Indian's head, which was felt to be incongruous in a pastoral setting. Willson's and Ellis' request for silver bullion in the form of unissued medals and an advance to buy more silver on the New York market was met with a demand from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles Mix for a firm contract and surety bonds from the pair.

The arrangement called for 52 medals in 76mm. format and 70 in 62mm. module. The partners were to receive 45 unissued medals to melt into silver for the Buchanan contract. Following Willson's death in September, 1858 Ellis carried on alone but ran into several problems that caused delays, not the least of which was the continual problem with weights of the medals, which varied from those stipulated, as they had previously with Fillmore's. By the end of the contract Ellis had shipped to the Indian Office 69 of the 76mm. and 74 of the 62mm. medals. None seems to have been left over at the end of Buchanan's presidency. Ellis retained the 76mm. signed reverse die until 1862. When he sent it to the Mint that year it was mounted in the press to make 76mm. Lincolns, but it broke after striking only 8 Lincolns in silver and a handful of copper Buchanans. A new die was made in 1863 using Willson's design but omitting his name from the exergue. Lincoln medals were struck with this new die along with a very few special order copper Buchanans. An interesting copper mule of this reverse and Anthony Paquet's obverse for the Japanese Embassy medal (Julian CM.23) appeared as lot 292 in Presidential's sale of December, 1992. The medal listed as Julian IP.37 should be de-listed as it was a misidentified Julian IP.36.

A LARGE SIZE SILVER BUCHANAN MEDAL



Lot No. 147

- 147 James Buchanan Indian Peace Medal, 1857. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS SC., reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.34, Pr.50, B.50. Choice Very Fine. Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.4 mm. Rims 4.6 - 4.9 mm. thick. 2.826.9 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. A rather nice looking example. Obverse dark silver gray, reverse a bit lighter in color. Some faint iridescence. Fields a little reflective. Many tiny nicks and shallow dents on both sides, some minor rim disturbances, rather heavy rim dent on reverse at lower right, however. This is a rare medal size, being just the sixth the cataloguer has recorded. The Ford Collection contained two of these (the other, slightly finer, was sold in October, 2006).

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 148

- 148 **James Buchanan Indian Peace Medal, 1857. Mule With Settler/Indian Reverse. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS SC., reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.36, Pr.50, B.50. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.9 mm. Rims 6.3 - 6.8 mm. thick. 3,646.4 gns. Orange-brown surface finish. Fields somewhat reflective and semi-prooflike. Light flecks. Obverse die broken from rim to top of E6; reverse perfect. **Quite rare:** this medal marries the Buchanan obverse with the older Fillmore reverse (IP.30) and was struck, probably, before 1862. The correct reverse, showing the scalping scene also designed by Willson, was not available to the Mint for use on medals sold to the public until the designer sent it to Philadelphia in that year (Mr. Ford's example of J.IP34 was an electrotpe copy). Consequently, orders for Buchanan medals were filled by marrying two otherwise unrelated dies. These are not strictly mules since they were official products made in the absence of a more appropriate die pair. Perhaps they can be called a morganitic marriage. This medal is known only in bronzed copper. Carlson's research yielded only nine auction records for this medal.

Ex Fred S. Werner on October 4, 1966.



Lot No. 149

- 149 **James Buchanan Indian Peace Medal, 1857. Mule With Settler/Indian Reverse. Bronzed (probably) copper. The First Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS SC., reverse J.WILLSON. J.IP.36, Pr.50, B.50. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 75.7 mm. Rims 5.6 - 6.1 mm. thick. 3,358.1 gns. Lovely, deep coppery red surface finish, another medal that may never have been bronzed. Fields somewhat reflective. Obverse die unbroken; reverse perfect.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A SECOND SIZE SILVER BUCHANAN MEDAL



Lot No. 150

- 150 **James Buchanan Indian Peace Medal, 1857. Silver. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS SC., reverse J.WILLSON. J.I.P.35, Pr.50, B.51. Fine to Very Fine.** Bust right; settler at left pointing to U.S. flag as he instructs indigene at right, bourgeois capitalist virtues named above, bucolic scene in left background opposed to rough forest with incongruous plains tepee in right. 62.4 mm. Rims 3.8 - 4.1 mm. thick. 1,609.4 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Medium gray. Once cleaned, probably re-colored. Struck on a somewhat defective planchet with pitting visible in right obverse field. Many small rim nicks. This is a very **rare** medal size, being just the third the cataloguer has seen sold at public auction in recent years. The Ford Collection also contained two of these (the other, slightly finer, was sold in October, 2006).

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company on September 4, 1958.



A Wabaunsee Chief with his Indian Peace Medal.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1861 - 1865

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE LINCOLN PRESIDENCY

Almost immediately following Lincoln's first inauguration, Salathiel Ellis, with the backing of his friend Congressman Gillet, asked for the contract to make the new presidency's Indian medals. Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Dole accepted Ellis' offer but once Congress had passed an appropriation for the work told Ellis he must sign a performance bond first. Having passed this obstacle, with Gillet acting as his surety, Ellis confronted the problem he and his one time partner Willson had faced in getting the weights of his medals right the first time. Recognizing his New York City minting establishment was not up to the job, Ellis asked if the Philadelphia Mint would prepare and strike the medals, instead. On receiving the Mint's agreement,

Ellis went to work on the dies and the business was nearly finished by the end of July, 1862. The first large silver medals were struck late in September. Three were struck for Ellis' own use and five for distribution to the Pawnee, but then the 76mm. reverse die broke. The new die made by the Mint omitted Willson's name, presumably because he was dead and so not entitled further to consideration or royalties. By the beginning of April, 1863 100 76mm. and 100 62mm. Lincolns had been struck. These are the only Indian medals that do not carry the president's inaugural date. Sometime in October-November, 1865 an unknown quantity was taken to the Philadelphia Mint by D.N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and melted.

A SECOND SIZE BRONZED COPPER LINCOLN MEDAL



Lot No. 151

- 151 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS.DEL.SC.; reverse J.WILLSON.DEL.&SC. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. About Uncirculated. Bust right; imaginary sanguinary scenes of native peoples' life around the rim (scalping scene at top, weapons below to left and right, corpse's head at bottom) contrasted in the central roundel with a cartoon like scene of the tranquility promised by a life anchored in farming, Christianity, and baseball. 62.6 mm. Rims 5.1 - 5.2 mm. thick (thinner than the next). 1,662.7 gns. (much lighter than the next). Orange-brown surface finish. The piece appears cleaned but this is really a result of the odd bronzing finish given the medal. In many ways this is atypical of the second size Lincoln in copper. It is thinner and lighter than the next and its edge shows curious raised lines as if it had been struck in a segmented collar. There is a wire rim around most of the reverse. From about the same reverse die state as the next and so struck nearly contemporary with it.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SCALPING SCENE REVERSE LINCOLN INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 152

- 152 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Obverse signed S.ELLIS.DEL.SC.; reverse J.WILLSON.DEL.&SC. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. Choice Extremely Fine. Bust right; imaginary sanguinary scenes of native peoples' life around the rim (scalping scene at top, weapons below to left and right, corpse's head at bottom) contrasted in the central roundel with a cartoon like scene of the tranquility promised by a life anchored in farming, Christianity, and baseball. 62.5 mm. Rims 6.5 - 6.8 mm. thick. 2.231.6 gns. Struck on a thicker and heavier flan than the preceding. Light brown and gold surface finish. Hairlined and probably once cleaned. Some scuffs, other light marks. Reverse rim crumbling at extreme upper right.

Ex Henry Christensen's sale of September 20, 1967, lot 619.



FORT WINGATE

Established near Mount Taylor in New Mexico in October 1862 this post was moved to nearby Gallup, New Mexico in July 1868.

(U.S. Signal Corps photo, National Archives)

ANDREW JOHNSON 1865 - 1869

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE JOHNSON PRESIDENCY

Anthony C. Paquet, who had lost the Buchanan Indian medal commission to Salathiel Ellis, was awarded the contract for the second term Lincoln medal in part because Paquet proposed not only to execute the two sets of dies but also provide the silver for the medals and cover the costs of striking them at the Mint. The only change to Paquet's proposal concerned the design for the reverse, which Paquet had wanted to show the capitol dome in Washington, D.C. Instead, the new reverse type was to show a native American and Columbia

shaking hands before a monument to Washington on which is inscribed PEACE. Following Lincoln's assassination Paquet executed a Johnson portrait which was done from life in September, 1865. The designs were all finished by late October and by January, 1866 the Mint had made the two sets of dies and struck medals in silver for the Indian department. Between the end of December, 1865 and the first week of the following month, 90 silver Johnson medals were struck of each of the two sizes.

LARGE SIZE SILVER ANDREW JOHNSON PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 153

- 153 Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed Paquet.F.; reverse Paquet F. J.I.P.40, Pr.52, B.55. Very Fine. Bust right; indigene with weapons laid down at his feet at left shaking hands with Columbia with Eurocentric symbols of progress at right before an altar inscribed PEACE topped by a bust of Washington. 75.9 mm. Rims 7.0 - 7.2 mm. thick. 3,060.2 gns. Holed for suspension, no ornamental attachment. Light silver, once cleaned. Many small rim nicks, heavy obverse edge dent at upper right. There is no evidence that this medal ever had the ornamental attachment for suspension these were issued with. Mr. Ford suspected that the January 8, 1866 delivery of 65 medals may all have lacked the suspension device.

Ex Presidential Coin and Antique Company on September 13, 1975.

A SECOND LARGE SIZE SILVER JOHNSON INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 154

- 154 Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. The First Size. Obverse signed Paquet. F.; reverse Paquet F. J.IP.40, Pr.52, B.55. Very Fine or so. Bust right; indigene with weapons laid down at his feet at left shaking hands with Columbia, with Eurocentric symbols of progress at right before an altar inscribed PEACE topped by a bust of Washington. 75.5 mm. Rims 6.7 - 7.0 mm. thick. 2.624.2 gns. Holed for suspension, ornamental attachment broken away, pin stub remains. Deeper silver gray than the first with some streaky color lines on the front. A few light nicks but none really disturbing on a medal of this size that looks like it was an awarded piece.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

LARGEST SIZE BRONZED COPPER JOHNSON PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 155

- 155 Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Bronzed (probably) copper. The First Size. Obverse signed Paquet. F.; reverse Paquet F. J.IP.40, Pr.52, B.55. Choice Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; indigene with weapons laid down at his feet at left shaking hands with Columbia with Eurocentric symbols of progress at right before an altar inscribed PEACE topped by a bust of Washington. 75.7 mm. Rims 8.3 - 8.9 mm. thick. 3,287.0 gns. Deep, rich coppery red surface finish. a medal that may never have been bronzed. Rims as made.

Pedigree unrecorded.

PAQUET-DESIGNED ANDREW JOHNSON PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 156

- 156 Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Bronzed copper. The First Size. Obverse signed Paquet.F.; reverse Paquet F. J.IP.40, Pr.52, B.55. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; indigene with weapons laid down at his feet at left shaking hands with Columbia with Eurocentric symbols of progress at right before an altar inscribed PEACE topped by a bust of Washington. 75.9 mm. Rims 9.4 mm. thick. 3,765.1 gns. Orange-tan surface finish like many of the medals Mr. Ford obtained from Fred Werner in this transaction. Good color, good sharpness, somewhat reflective fields.

Ex F.S. Werner on October 4, 1966.

A SILVER SECOND SIZE JOHNSON MEDAL



Lot No. 157

- 157 Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. The Second Size. Obverse signed Paquet.F.; reverse Paquet. F. J.IP.41, Pr.52, B.56. Fine to Very Fine. Bust right; indigene with weapons laid down at his feet at left shaking hands with Columbia with Eurocentric symbols of progress at right before an altar inscribed PEACE topped by a bust of Washington. Holed for suspension, original attachment present. 62.4 mm. Rims 5.1 - 5.6 mm. thick. 1,480.9 gns. Medium silver gray color. A few fairly light marks on both sides, but none disfiguring. A decent looking example of this size in silver with its original mount.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

SECOND SIZE JOHNSON MEDAL IN BRONZED COPPER



Lot No. 158

- 158 Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Bronzed copper. The Second Size. Obverse signed Paquet.F.; reverse Paquet. F. J.IP.41, Pr.52, B.56. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right; indigene with weapons laid down at his feet at left shaking hands with Columbia with Eurocentric symbols of progress at right before an altar inscribed PEACE topped by a bust of Washington. 62.7 mm. Rims 7.6 - 7.8 mm. thick, 2,095.7 gns. Reddish-orange, much like the Lincoln offered earlier, and with edge lines also somewhat reminiscent of those seen on the small bronzed copper Lincoln. A bit spotty in appearance with some rim nicks on the reverse at lower right.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



*Four leaders of the Blackfoot Nation, 1884.
(Glenbow Archives NA-13-1)*

ULYSSES GRANT 1869 - 1877

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE GRANT PRESIDENCY

Anthony C. Paquet, the freelance engraver who had designed the Johnson Indian Peace medal, was given the task of designing the medal for President Grant's administration. The initial negotiations for the contract included provisions for two sizes, like the Johnson medal previously. Paquet began work in May, 1870 but part way through his design for the reverse (which showed the U.S. capitol building, the type he had almost finished for the Lincoln design and proposed for Johnson's) was rejected for one concocted by the president's own cabinet, a crowded affair of little merit. Paquet accepted the change and finished work on the single pair of dies in August, 1871. Unlike previous Indian medals, Grant's

were to be distributed in a single size only, no distinction being made for recipient's of greater or lesser puissance. At some stage in the designing process Grant's name was omitted and the mistake was not caught until after medals had been struck. As called for in the final contract, 300 silver medals were struck by September, 1871. Later, probably in the 1880s, restrikes were made in silver for sale to collectors. As Julian notes, there are no ways of distinguishing silver Grants of 1871 from those struck in the 1880s in the absence of provenance. The later issue Grant medals are the only silver restrikes the Mint acknowledged ever having made officially.

THE FIRST OF THREE SILVER GRANT MEDALS



Lot No. 159

- 159 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Silver. The sole size. Unsigned. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Uncirculated. Bust right, symbols and statement of peace; the western hemisphere resting on implements of husbandry as the Holy Bible rises in splendor, legend around promising peace to those men of good will. 63.2 mm. Rims 4.4 - 4.5 mm. thick. 1,528.5 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Very dark silver on both sides, with some hints of deep blue. Planchet surfaces a little rough in places, some light marks, hairlined from an old cleaning.

Ex Maurice Burgett at the St. Louis, Missouri ANA Convention, August 21, 1970.

COVETED ULYSSES GRANT SILVER INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 160

- 160 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Silver. The sole size. Unsigned. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Very Fine. Bust right, symbols and statement of peace: the western hemisphere resting on implements of husbandry as the Holy Bible rises in splendor, legend around promising peace to those men of good will. 63.0 mm. Rims 4.8 - 5.0 mm. thick. 1.750.3 gns. Holed for suspension, apparently original loop. Bright silver gray. Lightly polished at one time. Hairlined. Mr. Ford once thought that the high-grade silver Grants with suspension holes might have been "remainders" while the high-grade ones without holes might have been restrikes.

Ex Estes Gale Hawkes on December 8, 1975.

EXTENSIVELY WORN PRESIDENT GRANT SILVER PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 161

- 161 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Silver. The sole size. Unsigned. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Very Good. Bust right, symbols and statement of peace: the western hemisphere resting on implements of husbandry as the Holy Bible rises in splendor, legend around promising peace to those men of good will. 63.0 mm. Rims 4.4 - 4.6 mm. thick. 1.705.7 gns. Holed for suspension, no loop. Pale silver gray. Fairly evenly worn, some marks and scratches. If any unprovenanced Grant medal could be called an awarded one, this would be it.

Ex Terry Irwin on June 5, 1973.

BRONZED COPPER U.S. GRANT INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 162

- 162 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Bronzed copper. The sole size. Unsigned. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right, symbols and statement of peace; the western hemisphere resting on implements of husbandry as the Holy Bible rises in splendor, legend around promising peace to those men of good will. 63.5 mm. Rims 6.3 - 6.5 mm. thick. 2,165.4 gns. Deep mahogany surface finish. A nice looking example save for a verdigris spot hidden near the rim at the top of the obverse.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

NEAR CHOICE BRONZED COPPER GRANT PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 163

- 163 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Bronzed copper. The sole size. Unsigned. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Uncirculated, nearly Choice. Bust right, symbols and statement of peace; the western hemisphere resting on implements of husbandry as the Holy Bible rises in splendor, legend around promising peace to those men of good will. 63.6 mm. Rims 6.3 - 6.5 mm. thick. 2,175.6 gns. Nice and somewhat unusual gray-mahogany surface finish. Minor marks only. Mr. Ford believed that these were struck between 1871-79.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

UNIFACE IMPRESSION OF UNADOPTED GRANT OBVERSE



Lot No. 164

- 164 **Unadopted Obverse for a Ulysses S. Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1869.** A uniface impression in lead on an irregularly shaped blank. Signed Paquet. Bust left, name and title around. 1869 below. 102.8 mm blank bearing the 76.5 mm. impression. 7.4 mm. maximum thickness. 8.556.3 gns. Believed by Mr. Ford to have been struck from an obverse cut in the fall of 1870 under the terms of the contract of May 31 of that year between engraver Anthony C. Paquet and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Ely S. Parker. The reverse is said to be in the National Collection. Undoubtedly rare and possibly unpublished as an Indian Peace medal obverse.

Ex Paul Franklin ca. 1973-74.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES 1877 - 1881

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE HAYES PRESIDENCY

Designed by George T. Morgan, the Hayes medal represented a return to the oval format of the first medals authorized by the United States of America for presentation to native Americans. Engraver George T. Morgan took for the obverse the presidential portrait he had already done for Hayes' presidential medal but in a reduced size. The reverse type harkened back to the intention of the first round medals authorized by the U.S.A. for presentation to native Americans, the so-called Seasons Medals, and shows a settler demonstrating the benefits of settled European style life to an armed Indian who, incongruously, wears a war bonnet. Unlike the earlier medals, but in step with the precedent established by Grant, only one size was contemplated for the Hayes medal. The original reverse had the date 1877 at the top below the word PEACE. This die is said to have been broken and replaced in June, 1879 by another that lacked the date. None seem to have been struck in silver for presentation to native Americans, principally because Hayes' term was drawing to a close by the time the dies were ready. Unlike other medals in the series, the Mint struck the Hayes medal without

an order originating from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This pre-emptive action by the Mint was to become the norm until medals for presentation to native Americans were discontinued. **Julian IP.43, Prucha 54, Belden 58.** Oval. This medal is unknown as a silver original. It is ONLY known in prooflike silver restrikes with 1877 date signed by Morgan or matte silver restrikes without the date and designer's initial and copper restrikes. Carlson's research yielded no auction records for an original silver Hayes. The Bridge Collection (World Exonumia, 1991) contained a Choice EF heavyweight silver example with an integral loop with the dated reverse described as a puzzling medal struck before 1879, after 1879, or 1890-95 (by Mr. Ford). It sold for \$1,650. The same collection also included a 20th-century matte silver restrike which sold for \$600. Dreyfuss:5186 was a matte silver 20th-century restrike from the undated reverse die. One lead restrike is known, ex Virgil Brand who bought it in the Chapmans' sale of the H.P. Smith Collection (May, 1906, lot 1748); it appeared more recently in Bowers' sale of November, 1989 (lot 3506).

A DATED OVAL BRONZED COPPER HAYES MEDAL



Lot No. 165

- 165 **Rutherford B. Hayes Indian Peace Medal, 1877. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse and reverse signed MORGAN. J.IP.43, Pr.54, B.58. Choice Uncirculated.** Bust left; settler at left shows rugged indigene his cabin and wife with baby at her breast while his son ploughs in the background, PEACE and date above, crossed pipe and tomahawk in exergue. Oval 75.4 x 59.0 mm. Rims 6.2 - 6.6 mm. thick. 2,832.4 gns. Nice golden brown surface finish. Hairlined under magnification, skillfully lacquered. Quite scarce, this was one of the few medals missing in silver in the Ford Collection. The Hayes medal with the date and Morgan's name in full was the design for that administration's intended medals; the type without the 1877 date on the reverse was restruck during Garfield's later administration. Julian's corpus pictures the Garfield redesign for the Hayes type.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

JAMES GARFIELD 1881

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE GARFIELD PRESIDENCY

The Garfield portrait was completed by engraver Charles Barber after the president's assassination. The reverse was Morgan's earlier design for the second Hayes' die (without the date). Like the Hayes medal, the Mint undertook to make the Garfield medal absent authorization from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which did not formally ask for it until April, 1881. In yet another departure from tradition, the Mint prepared dies for Indian medals but did not strike a fixed number in advance. Instead, medals were struck as orders for them were received from the Secretary of the Interior's office.

Although Julian states the dies were not finished until January 6, 1882, it is known that in late 1881, or early in the following year, some 25 silver Garfield medals were struck and sent to W.D. Andrus, the Indian agent for the Yankton Sioux. These were not presented until March, 1882, however. One of three other silver Garfield medals is known to have been presented to San Juan, a Mescalero Apache. A photograph showing him wearing his medal was offered as lot 802 in Rex Stark's fixed price list of November, 2002.

A LOVELY OVAL BRONZED COPPER GARFIELD MEDAL



Lot No. 166

- 166 **James A. Garfield Indian Peace Medal, 1881. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F.; reverse signed M. J.IP.44, Pr.55, B.59. Very Choice Uncirculated. Bust left; settler at left shows rugged indigene his cabin and wife with baby at her breast while his son ploughs in the background, PEACE above, crossed pipe and tomahawk in exergue. Oval 75.4 x 59.1 mm. Rims 7.5 - 7.6 mm. thick. 2.818.2 gns. Nice gold and brown surface finish. A medal that looks very nearly perfect save for a tiny rim tic on the obverse at 9:45. Quite scarce in bronzed copper and unobtainable in silver (only two known to the cataloguer).**

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

A SECOND OVAL BRONZED COPPER GARFIELD MEDAL



Lot No. 167

- 167 James A. Garfield Indian Peace Medal, 1881. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F.; reverse signed M. J.IP.44, Pr.55, B.59. Choice Uncirculated. Bust left; settler at left shows rugged indigene his cabin and wife with baby at her breast while his son ploughs in the background, PEACE above, crossed pipe and tomahawk in exergue. Oval 75.3 x 59.2 mm. Rims 7.1 - 7.8 mm. thick. 2,815.4 gns. Green, brown, and gold surface finish. Brightly reflective and satiny surfaces. Another medal that looks very nearly perfect save for evidence (in light blue) of a spot removed from the reverse. Quite scarce as noted.

Ex Virgil Brand Collection, New Netherlands Coin Company on December 7, 1962.



*Fort Keogh, Montana, from a painting by Private Hermann Stieffel of the Fifth Infantry, 1877-1881.
(The Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Art - ID #1985.66.384,189)*

CHESTER ARTHUR 1881 - 1885

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE ARTHUR PRESIDENCY

Like the Garfield medal before it, the one for Arthur was a combination of an obverse portrait taken by Charles Barber from life and the George Morgan designed reverse originally done for the second Hayes medal. The dies were ready by February, 1883 and seem to have been on hand but still unused in June of that year. Two copper Arthur medals were struck and sent to the 1883 Southern Exposition held in Louisville,

Kentucky that year, part of the total of 37 struck in that metal. Some five silver and five copper medals were struck in March, 1885 and sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution, perhaps the earliest instance of non-argentiferous medals made specifically for presentation to native Americans. Another silver medal was struck in February, 1885 and sent to the Mint Director.

FIRST OF TWO OVAL BRONZED COPPER ARTHUR MEDALS



Lot No. 168

- 168 Chester A. Arthur Indian Peace Medal, 1881. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F.; reverse signed M. J.I.P.45, Pr.56, B.60. Very Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left shows rugged indigene his cabin and wife with baby at her breast while his son ploughs in the background, PEACE above, crossed pipe and tomahawk in exergue. Oval 75.3 x 59.1 mm. Rims 7.2 - 7.4 mm. thick. 2,917.9 gns. Orange brown and tan surface finish. Brightly reflective and satiny obverse, matte and reflective reverse surfaces. Nearly flawless. Quite scarce. There may be no effective way of distinguishing the 1883 from the 1885 strikes in this metal.

Ex Virgil Brand Collection, New Netherlands Coin Company on December 7, 1962.

SCARCE CHESTER ARTHUR INDIAN PEACE MEDAL



Lot No. 169

- 169 Chester A. Arthur Indian Peace Medal, 1881. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F.; reverse signed M. J.I.P.45, Pr.56, B.60. Very Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left shows rugged indigene his cabin and wife with baby at her breast while his son ploughs in the background, PEACE above, crossed pipe and tomahawk in exergue. Oval 75.3 x 59.0 mm. Rims 7.3 - 7.4 mm. thick. 2,933.9 gns. Rich red and brown surface finish. Brightly reflective and satiny obverse surface, like the Garfield offered earlier. Quite scarce.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



*James F. Macleod, 1879.
(Glenbow Archives NA-354-1)*

GROVER CLEVELAND 1885 - 1889

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE FIRST CLEVELAND PRESIDENCY

Once again, Charles Barber designed the portrait obverse for the Cleveland medal while the reverse was the same George Morgan design first done for Hayes' second medal in 1879. The Cleveland dies were finished in October, 1885 but silver medals were not first struck until May, 1887, when 10 silver and 30 copper specimens were delivered to the Interior Department. All were eventually distributed. For example, in 1888 a silver and a copper Cleveland medal was sent to the Hoopa Valley (California) Agency to serve as first and second prizes in an agricultural fair. That same year, one silver medal was sent to a Brule Sioux along with 10 copper medals to be distributed locally. When Cleveland was elected for the second time, in 1892, no new Indian Peace medals were designed. Instead, the older type was employed. In 1896, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University requested two

silver Cleveland medals as gifts for two Omahas who had shared information on the history and customs of their tribe with museum officials. **Julian IP.46, Prucha 57, Belden 61.** Oval. Struck in silver and copper originals and matte silver and copper restrikes. Carlson's research yielded no auction records for an original silver Cleveland. The cataloguer has never seen a silver original and Mr. Ford never owned one. The Bridge Collection contained a Choice EF heavyweight holed silver example (without an integral loop) struck from a reverse that had a small S-shaped mark in the field right of the chimney. Described as "Extremely rare, probably unique" it sold for \$1,100. Dreyfuss:5194 was a 20th-century matte silver restrike. The piece in Stack's 2004 Americana Sale (lot 2472) had a Specific Gravity of 8.19 and was a silver-plated copper medal.

NICE OVAL BRONZED COPPER CLEVELAND MEDAL



Lot No. 170

- 170 Grover Cleveland Indian Peace Medal, 1885. Bronzed copper. The only size. Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F.; reverse signed M. J. IP.46, Pr.57, B.61. Choice Uncirculated. Bust right; settler at left shows rugged indigene his cabin and wife with baby at her breast while his son ploughs in the background. PEACE above, crossed pipe and tomahawk in exergue. Oval 75.3 x 59.2 mm. Rims 7.3 - 7.4 mm. thick. 2.850.3 gns. Nice pale tan and gold surface finish. Somewhat reflective and satiny obverse surface. Small verdigris spot at base of T on front. Quite scarce.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

BENJAMIN HARRISON 1889 - 1893

THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE HARRISON PRESIDENCY

As had become the custom by this time, the obverse portrait die for the oval medal was designed by engraver Charles Barber while the reverse was the same as the 1879 Hayes die designed by George Morgan. The Harrison oval dies were finished in early August, 1889. The Bureau of Indian Affairs did not order any in silver or copper and all made in either metal seem to have been intended for sale to collectors. Some time in 1890 the Bureau of Indian Affairs ordered a round medal to be made for actual presentation to native Americans and the Mint complied. Charles Barber designed the dies, the obverse showing Harrison's portrait and the reverse a clumsy combination of two superimposed roundels with busy design details filling in the spaces around them. The dies were ready by the end of October, 1890 and five silver medals were struck and sent to the agent for the Oto and Missouri Indians. The following

month 18 other silver medals were sent for distribution to Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, some of which had their recipient's names engraved on them. Fr. Prucha reports a total of 26 round silver Harrison medals made and distributed by June 30, 1891. One more was struck the following fiscal year. **Julian IP.47, Prucha 58, Belden 62.** Oval. Originally struck only in copper, today the medal is known in matte and prooflike silver restrikes and copper restrikes. Carlson's research yielded no auction records for an original oval copper Harrison. The Bridge Collection contained a Choice EF heavyweight silver example with an integral loop struck from a reverse that had a small S-shaped mark in the field right of the chimney. Described as "Extremely rare, probably unique," it sold for \$2,600. Dreyfuss:5196 was a 20th-century matte silver restrike.

AN UNINSCRIBED ROUND SILVER HARRISON MEDAL

Just the Sixth Recorded



Lot No. 171

- 171 Benjamin Harrison, n.d. [ca. 1890-93]. Silver. The only size. Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F. J.IP.48, Pr.58, B.63. Choice Extremely Fine. Bust left; settler and farm in roundel at right superimposed upon a plains Indian in roundel at left, crossed pipe and tomahawk with PEACE above, ironic PROGRESS and plough below. 76.7 mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.9 mm. thick. 3.461.2 gns. Uninscribed (the two offered in Ford XVI were named). Pale silver gray. Holed as expected, no loop. Linear flaws both sides, nick in upper field of right roundel, some light scratches and scuffs elsewhere. **Extremely rare:** Father Prucha reported 26 of these were made and distributed by the end of June, 1891. Carl Carlson traced six auction records of four or fewer different specimens in the past century. The cataloguer has tracked six distinct examples, including the two named medals in Ford XVI, the Paul Boynton named medal (plated by Belden, Prucha, and Julian), the Bear Bow named medal (July, 1944 Antiques), the unnamed pieces in Bowers and Merena's sale of November, 2001 (lot 5183) and here.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate on July 28, 1958.

PRIVATELY MADE FIRST PEOPLES' MEDALS

EDWARD KNOX ELDER CHIEF BACON RIND MEDAL IN SILVER



Lot No. 172

- 172 Edward Knox Elder Osage Chief Wah-She-Ha (Bacon Rind) Medal, 1911. Silver. Uncirculated, fully prooflike. 40.4 mm. 379.4 gns. Original hanger. Pale silver gray with iridescent blue and rose highlights. Very scarce.

The original dies for this medal were recently offered by Stack's as lot 6910 in our January 2007 Americana Sale.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

GENERAL PLEASANT PORTER COPPER MEDAL



Lot No. 173

- 173 General Pleasant Porter, Principal Chief of the Creek Nation, n.d. Copper, bronzed. Very Fine. 31.9 mm. 221.6 gns. Reddish brown. The obverse portrait appears based upon one taken from life. The reverse arms are proclaimed as those of the Muscogee Nation. Porter served in the Confederate Second Creek Regiment as a lieutenant. When Oklahoma became a state in 1907 he was the Creek Nation's principal chief. He died that same year.

Pedigree unrecorded.

JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

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TERMS OF SALE

These terms of sale are designed to conform to the Amended Rules for Public Auction Sales in New York City by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bylaws of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

1. This public auction sale is conducted pursuant to these Terms of Sale by licensed and bonded auctioneers, Harvey G. Stack, #0522763 and Lawrence R. Stack, #0798114.
2. **Each bidder, by bidding in the sale, agrees that a 15% BUYER'S CHARGE will be added to the "hammer price" or winning bid of each lot as determined by the auctioneer.** This 15% BUYER'S FEE will be added to the invoice of each successful bidder over and above the actual sum bid or offered. The Buyer's Fee applies regardless of a bidder's affiliation with any group or organization, and is imposed on all bidders. No lots will be delivered or shown at the auction. Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in U.S. funds. Stack's reminds you that all bidders personally guarantee prompt payment in full. Checks are permitted with identification acceptable to Stack's. On any accounts past due, Stack's reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated in these Terms of Sale or on the invoice or statement. Buyer agrees to pay the reasonable attorney fees and costs required to collect on such past due accounts. All lots delivered in New York State are subject to applicable Sales Tax. Buyer agrees to pay any sales tax, use tax, and any other applicable taxes that now, or hereafter, are found to be due by virtue of the sale, and to indemnify and hold Stack's harmless for any sales or other taxes due thereunder, including reasonable attorneys fees, costs and any interest or penalties assessed. Buyer shall also pay all shipping and handling charges where applicable.
3. Purchasers claiming exemption from such taxes must submit resale or exemption certificates or other proof of exemption. Out-of-state Purchasers taking delivery in New York must provide an OSR certificate or pay applicable taxes due. All purchasers represent that they are not seeking to acquire goods for personal, family, or household purposes, but are bidding for resale purposes; and those submitting OSR's additionally represent that they are professionals, knowledgeable and fully aware of what they are purchasing, a representation upon which Stack's relies in agreeing to sell to Purchaser. Buyers picking up lots may be required to confirm this agreement in a separate writing.
4. Stack's is not responsible for your errors in bidding. **PLEASE BID ON THE CORRECT LOT.**
5. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, by an agent or employee, or by mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid. By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, the bidder acknowledges receipt of the catalogue, and agrees to adhere to these terms of sale. The auctioneer may decline to recognize any bidder who does not have a catalogue and has not registered and been given a paddle number. Any prospective bidder may be required to establish credit references or submit a deposit of 25% of their bids. All new bidders should be prepared to establish credit with the auctioneer prior to registering to bid.
6. By bidding, purchasing or offering to purchase in this sale, even if as an agent, or on behalf of a corporation or for another individual, each bidder personally guarantees prompt payment and agrees to be personally liable for the consequences of bidding; all bidders also personally guarantee prompt payment in full, including without limitation, BUYER'S FEE, taxes, surcharges, postage, handling charges, storage costs and insurance charges.
7. Stack's reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering lots to a successful bidder, and reserves the right to require the principals, and directors of any corporate bidder to execute a guarantee of payment (which, in any event they do by having an agent or employee bid in the sale) prior to allowing a bid to be placed or recognized.
8. Stack's reserves the right to impose a late charge, based solely upon Purchaser's failure to remit full and timely payment, and which late charge is not related to any necessary storage of the material purchased. Said late charge is calculated at a rate of 1½% per month (18% per annum), based on the purchase price if payment has not been made in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Purchases not collected within thirty (30) days of the date of sale may, at the sole option of Stack's, be resold for Purchaser's account by Stack's, with Purchaser liable for any deficit after Stack's receives a commission for the same in accordance with its agreement, and thereafter deducts all expenses associated with the sale, including reasonable attorneys fees.
9. Bids are NOT accepted from minors. By bidding in this sale, the bidder represents and certifies that they are of legal age, are authorized to make the bid that they make, and that the purchase is not a consumer sale or consumer credit transaction.
10. **Title remains with Stack's until paid for in full.** Should Purchaser take any action under Title 11 of the U.S. Code, or any state insolvency law, Buyer agrees to promptly return to Stack's, any lots not paid for. The Buyer agrees to keep the lots fully insured until paid for. Risk of loss is on the Buyer.
11. The highest bidder as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer shall be the Buyer. If the auctioneer determines that a dispute has arisen between two or more bidders, the lot may be immediately put up and sold again. Bidders with whom the dispute previously arose shall be without further recourse for any damages whatsoever.
12. If you bid by mail, **mail your bid sheet early.** Mail bidders agree to and are subject to these terms of sale just as if they were floor bidders.
13. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse ridiculously low bids, which in the auctioneer's sole discretion, are felt not to have been made in good faith. The auctioneer reserves the right to open the lot at a reasonable price determined solely by the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall also have sole discretion to set initial, and subsequent bidding increments, and to accept, or to decline to accept, challenges to those bidding increments. All bids not in whole dollar amounts may be rounded downward by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the Seller, a mail bidder, Stack's, or another participant in the sale. The auctioneer may bid further on behalf of the Seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. The auctioneer may bid for his, or its, own account at any auction and may have access to information concerning the lots, and items contained in them, that are not otherwise available to the public. Estimates given are for the gen-

eral guidance of the bidder and represent the opinion of the auctioneer as to the fair market value of the numismatic item at the time of cataloguing, based on experience and comparable sale, if applicable. The actual price realized may be higher, or lower than the estimate. If a lot is reserved, the reserve may not exceed the maximum estimated price.

14. Auction sales are not approval sales. In the event of non-payment by the Buyer, Stack's reserves any and all rights that it would be entitled to under the Uniform Commercial Code, including Buyer's consent to file a financing statement without need of Buyer's signature, and to offset any sums due on any future consignment or purchase or monies or goods in possession of Stack's or its assigns.
15. All bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots prior to the sale. No lots will be shown at the sale. Stack's assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein. All floor buyers should acquaint themselves with the property sold since Stack's will assume that they have done so and requires that the Purchaser represent that they have. Bidders are deemed to have satisfied themselves as to all of the matters set forth in the terms of sale.
16. Stack's, as agent, offers a LIMITED WARRANTY that any numismatic item sold is authentic (i.e., not counterfeit, that its date or mintmark has not been altered, and that the coin has not been repaired as those terms are used in the trade). Except as set forth in this limited warranty and as may be required by the arts and cultural affairs law, and any other law or regulation, all other warranties of authenticity of authorship, whether express or implied, are hereby disclaimed.
17. Except as otherwise stated herein, all items offered in this catalogue are **GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE** and correctly attributed as defined below.
18. (a) **NO LOT** may be returned for any reason whatsoever without the prior written consent by Stack's, or, in any event, if it has been removed from its original container. **No lots purchased by those who have viewed the lots may be returned**, unless the limited warranty provided in these terms of sale permits it.
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(d) Adjectival descriptions and terminology (which can and does vary among experts and knowledgeable purchasers), when utilized in the catalogue, are strictly the opinion of the cataloguer and shall not be deemed to be part of the description: i.e. it is an opinion only and not a warranty of any kind.
(e) Grading descriptions in this catalogue are provided strictly for the convenience of those who bid by mail and who are unable to personally view the coins, and represents the cataloguer's opinion of its state of preservation. Those attending the sale, and those bidders who actually view the lots should draw their own conclusions as to the state of preservation or grade of the numismatic item.
(f) Stack's may utilize numerical or adjectival descriptions, and may include lots that have been graded by others. Opinions offered with respect to numismatic properties offered for sale by Stack's are made at the time that the numismatic item is catalogued, and do not refer to any prior or subsequent time.
(g) Where Stack's sells a numismatic item graded and encapsulated by a grading service, Buyer acknowledges and agrees that other grading services, Stack's or knowledgeable purchasers might reach a different conclusion as to the state of preservation of a particular item, and that Stack's has presented the service's description of the encapsulated item for accommodation only. Any such information provided by Stack's is the opinion of the third party, without recourse against Stack's in any way whatsoever.
(h) **Except as otherwise expressly stated in the Terms of Sale, Stack's and its agents and employees make no warranties or guaranties or representations, and expressly disclaim all warranties and guaranties and representations, including, without limitation, a warranty of merchantability, in connection with any numismatic properties sold by Stack's.**
(i) All oral and written statements made by Stack's, are statements of opinion only and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Stack's has authority to vary or alter these Terms of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by a member of the firm.
(j) If not so stated expressly, the grade, artisanship, provenance, or attribution is the firm's opinion only on which no third party, including the bidder, is entitled to rely.
(k) Stack's assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein.
19. Unless otherwise stated, Stack's acts only as agent for a Consignor and makes no independent warranty of title. Stack's offers the following LIMITED WARRANTY to Buyers with respect to all numismatic items offered for sale. Stack's warrants to all Buyers that the Consignor or the Seller has warranted good title to property offered for sale. Any such warranty is predicated on the Owner or prior owner making the same warranty to Stack's, upon which the firm relies. In the event

that it is finally determined that the Purchaser has not acquired transferable title, Stack's shall reimburse the Purchaser (if full payment has already been made) in accordance with these Terms of Sale, and Buyer agrees that this is full compensation for any loss whatsoever, whether actual or otherwise. Tender of the check by Stack's to Buyer at the address specified on the bid sheet or registration form shall end the obligation of Stack's to the Buyer, even if the check is not endorsed or cashed. Stack's and the Consignor make no representations or warranty that the Purchaser acquires any reproduction rights or copyright in property purchased at the sale.

20. Stack's further expressly disclaims all warranties relating to the grade, condition, identification of the periods or date of coining or manufacture or methods of manufacture of property which is inaccurate, or may be proved inaccurate, by means of scientific process or research which is not generally accepted for use until after the sale.

21. Stack's reminds the Buyer that the grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the items purchased; that others may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of Stack's; that such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a Purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, are final.
22. By purchasing in this sale, Buyer agrees that they shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever. In the event that a warranty is offered with respect to grade or state of preservation or condition, it shall be a specific warranty, in writing, signed by a member of Stack's, and shall specify its terms and conditions and duration. If any numismatic item is damaged in its removal from encapsulation, or during its encapsulation, it is at the sole risk of the Purchaser. Because of the fungibility of numismatic items, any item removed from its holder may not be returned for any reason whatsoever.
23. (a) On any claim made by a bidder, Stack's must be advised in writing sent within seven days after receipt of the material, or the date of the sale, whichever is the later; these dates apply whether or not the Buyer has received the material. The disputed property must be returned to Stack's in the same condition as sold by Stack's, in the same holder.
(b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of Stack's or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
24. If Stack's, in its sole discretion, determines that any numismatic property is substantially and materially different from that represented in the catalogue of sale, or in any written advertisement or material, the sale shall be cancelled and Stack's shall refund the purchase price to the Buyer. Unless provided otherwise in these terms or the PNG bylaws, that shall be Stack's sole obligation to Buyer.
25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, Stack's, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
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27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or Stack's, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, Stack's shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. Stack's at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by Stack's at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, Stack's shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **Stack's hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by Stack's to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely VOID and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from Stack's and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.
34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give Stack's thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time Stack's may, should

it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event Stack's shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **Stack's hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by Stack's, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or Stack's by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between Stack's and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, Stack's shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by Stack's. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by Stack's upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of Stack's for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Stack's may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Stack's, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Stack's to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Stack's. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if Stack's gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at Stack's standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Stack's, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by Stack's for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Stack's shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to Stack's if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of Stack's to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Stack's, Purchaser grants to Stack's a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Stack's. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.
39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. Stack's reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from Stack's, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**



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